McAllister & Beaver

THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—Cronin's intellectual crust is quite thin, and upon being cracked by Senator Morton, disclosed nothing but a hollow sphere.

—The *Watchman's* rooster failed to come to time last week, and the country is safe. But we suggest that it be given one more airing, bottom side up, in honor of Cronin's grand fizzle.

—The Peruvian Government has recently completed a new treaty with China, the great object of which is to promote Chinese immigration to Peru. It is heartily welcome to our Celestials, also.

—On the 8th instant, Saint Jackson's Day, nearly every Democratic leader in the North took liberal advantage of that provision of the unwritten law which permits any one, who is so disposed, to make a fool of himself.

—That diluted imitation of the New York *Sun*, the Philadelphia *Times*, grows more intensely Democratic with each successive issue. Having sailed under false colors until it is pretty well established it now throws off all disguise.

—It is of infinite consequence to the success of free government that the one fairly and honestly elected shall be inaugurated, and not the one who has not been elected.—*Courier-Journal.*

Exactly. And Rutherford B. Hayes, having received a majority of the electoral votes of the several States, is fairly and honestly elected, and will be inaugurated accordingly.

Additional Locals.

ACADEMY.—The schools at the academy opened last Monday. Miss Emma Clark, an experienced teacher, educated at Williston Seminary, Mass., and has had an experience of fifteen years of teaching in the New England States, has been engaged as an assistant in the young ladies' school. The principal, Rev. James P. Hughes, is doing everything in his power to make his school one of the very best in the State.

——George Schrock, our carrier, who has supplied our patrons for the past year wishes to return his sincere thanks to them for their liberal patronage on New Year's day. He realized a snug little sum from his address—forty-five dollars—and is well pleased with his good fortune, and promises to serve our patrons in the year to come as faithfully as in the year that has past. He wishes them all happiness and prosperity in this the first year of the second century of the Republic.

BLIND TOM.—This marvelous musical genius appeared at Reynolds' Hall on Friday evening of last week. Tom is a whole concert in himself, and though he is professionally set forth as a pianist, this by no means describes the varied features of the masical entertainment of which he is prime and only artist. His piano-forte playing is of a character that renders it acceptable to the critic and the connoiseur, as well as to a general audience. His queer antics, the vigor with which he applauds himself, and the wonderful faculty he possesses of repeating difficult musical selections played by strange hands, all contribute to intensify the wonder of his performances. He was greeted with a good and very attentive audience.

——The assessors of Huntingdon county, we learn from the *News*, held a meeting in this place last week, and resolved, unanimously, to assess all property at its cash value. This has long been a favorable measure with us, but we are extremely doubtful whether it is politic. We are assured that the state makes a demand upon each county for a certain amount of revenue in proportion to its taxable valuation. To illustrate: If our assessment is at a full cash valuation, and that of other counties at only one-third the full cash valuation, this county would have to pay into the State Treasury more than her quota. This would be very unfair, but we presume it could all be arranged at Harrisburg. Again: A resolution was adopted exempting all carriages used for church and marketing purposes from taxation. This will exempt every carrige outside of the towns, because it will take a very slight stretch to make them church and market conveyances.

Our columns are open for the discussion of the subject. There is no one thing that more nearly concerns our people; in fact, they are all sensitive upon the subject of tax.—*Journal.*

Louisiana's Politics.

Mr. Redfield sends from his home in Chattanooga, Tenn., a review of his observations in Louisiana to the Cincinnati *Commercial.* We make the following extracts:

"I went to Louisiana inclined to the belief that the Democracy had carried that State by so large a majority that whatever intimidation there might have been would not accouut for it—that is, that the majority was larger than the number of votes gained by 'bull-dozing.' Yet I had not the least partisan bias one way or the other, and was only desirous to get the exact truth to the reader, without reference to which party it hurt, or who squealed. The result of my investigation was that Louisiana is a Republican State by from ten to eighteen thousand, when the election is perfectly free, full and fair—that is, on national issues. But on state issues, although Republican, the majority is small, and might be overcome by perfectly fair means. For instance, there are a great many colored men of intelligence and property in Louisiana, and it is no uncommon thing for them to vote with the whites on local State issues.

"But when it comes to the Presidency, Hayes and Tilden for instance, I am as well satisfied that a free, fair election would give the State to Hayes as I am that Pennsylvania is for Hayes. Yes, in proportion to voting population, Louisiana is more of a Republican State than Pennsylvania.

"The Associated Press has been industriously sending over the country the testimony before the Democratic House Committee, showing how this, that and the other Democratic darkey was 'threatened' by those of his color, for voting the Democratic ticket. But you will observe that there was not a single murder of a Democrat, whether white or black, while in the parish of Ouachita alone the rifle clubs killed a dozen in the process of carrying the election. In that parish there were five armed rifle clubs, who rode about killing, wounding and whipping Republicans, breaking up their meetings, and instituting a reign of terror for campaign purposes. The evidence is overwhelming. I doubted until I could doubt no longer. But did armed bodies of organized black rifle clubs go about killing black Democrats and breaking up their meetings in Orleans parish or elsewhere? No. The simple truth is there was not sufficient intimidation of black Democrats to make any difference with the result; for, mind you, right in Orleans parish, where the House Committee is finding that so many black Democrats were 'threatened,' and which testimony goes to the country daily by the Associated Press—right in that parish the Democrats made immense gains! But in the five parishes where the Republicans were murdered, whipped and terrorized, the Republican vote fell off tremendously. In East Feliciana, where they usually poll near two thousand votes, there were but three cast! Now if the House Committee can show any such falling off as this in the Democratic vote where the black Democrats were abused and threatened by those of their own color, then will they make out a fair case of set-off.

"I venture the prediction that with a perfectly fair and free campaign and election in the five bull-dozed parishes, they would give a majority of over five thousand for Hayes. At present the Democrats claim nearly that majority there, and thus they happen to have a majority of eight or nine thousand 'on the face of the returns.' Give those parishes a new election, an election with all the safeguards against fraud and violence that American ingenuity can suggest, and the result will be worth the reports of forty committees."

Mr. Redfield went to Louisiana to ascertain the facts, and we like his style of stating them much better than that of some others who went merely for partisan purposes. A. G. Curtin went down to find out no more than the Associated Press had been sending for weeks before he started. He got himself interviewed in New Orleans by a reporter of the New York *Herald* to let the world know where he was at that particular moment, and then he rushed clear back to "Uncle Sammy's" bosom, where he blabbered aloud about the awful wickedness of the Republicans in Louisiana. "Uncle Sammy" merely closed his left eye on him a trifle, when Curtin withdrew, stating that "Uncle Sammy" was cold—"cold as a dam-clam." Curtin then sent for several reporters to interview him, when he repeated the Associated Press news over again. The people are tired hearing of Curtin and what he thinks; they want less Curtin and more bottom facts as Redfield presents them.

—That somebody should be held responsible for such horrors as those of the Ashtabula disaster is an opinion so strongly felt in Congress that legislation upon the subject is already broached, in the shape of the passage of a resolution directing an inquiry into the constitutionality of a law creating a Board of National Managers, to supervise inter-State railways with respect to the safety of travel.

Special Correspondence.

Reformers very tardy in Returning from their Holiday Pleasures—Mr. Barnes Arraigned for Contempt—Judge Belford to be Admitted, probably—Cronin and his Interview with Mr. Morton's Committee—Buoyant Feeling among Republicans and the Positive Position assumed by them—Cold Weather and its Effect upon the Rich and Poor—Gamblers Preparing to Evacuate Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, '78.

No reflecting private citizen objected to the patriotic impulses that prompted our reformers of the House to strenuously oppose the customary holiday recess; but it is reasoned that if they had given practical effect to the spasm of diligence which prompted their vote in the matter, by remaining here at their post of duty and attending promptly to the many matters requiring immediate Congressional attention, in lieu of rushing half way across the continent to exhibit themselves to their admiring constituants, their fame as uncompromising economists of time as well as money would have rested upon a much more enduring base than it now does after such eccentric movements.

The recusant Mr. Barnes was yesterday arraigned for contempt before the House, and either because Mr. Knott was feeling unusually liberal, or because he understood the inability of the House to punish Barnes' temerity in the absence of a quorum, the request of the defendant's counsel that he be allowed until two o'clock, Friday, to prepare his answer, was graciously granted.

Mr. Knott further demonstrated his title to an eminently fair and forgiving disposition by presenting the majority report of the Judiciary Committee, awarding Judge Belford his seat as a Representative of Colorado, after exhausting nearly four weeks in the vain effort to deprive President-elect Hayes of that State's three electoral votes, and in the meantime denying that youthful member of the Union all representation in the House.

Cronin, the Democratic electoral college of Oregon, lost much of his consequential bearing before Mr. Morton's Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, where he was interviewed by its several members. His assurance deserted him, and he cut a very sorry figure in his embarrasment and trepidation, when we remember the overwhelming weight of dignity naturally attaching to an entire electoral college, which had the making or unmaking of a President. If Cronin has been laboring under the same hallucination that brought poor Fitzhugh so low last session, which appears probable, such a magnified view of himself must have been rudely dispelled by the brief catechism to which he was subjected. He is withal a Democratic philosopher who only regarded *expediency* in his appointment by Grover, and the generous provision made for his journey here and return. In other ways than those mentioned, he satisfied the members of the committee that the suggestions of his politialfaith, drawn from the configuration and hue of his nose, were thoroughly reliable.

The other actor—the chief of this deliberate attempt to swindle and cheat the people of Oregon and the nation out of their Presidential choice, Grover—is understood to have been snowed up somewhere between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Railroad monopolists met with a defeat in the Senate when Mr. Wright succeeded in calling up a bill which has been before Congress for the past two years, defining the true intent and meaning relative to the Union Pacific road; this explanatory bill has been fought by railroad interests, it is alleged, and action upon it deferred by their influence.

There has been apparently a much more buoyant feeling among Republicans during the past few days, instead of the feeling of disquiet and uncertainty engendered by the action of the Florida Supreme Court. Every doubt of Hayes' election has been dispelled which were begotten in the minds of credulous Republicans by the confident assertions and bullying threats of Democrats, who piously lamented the low standard of Republican morals, and dolefully referred to their corrupt practices in the same breath by which they approved the scores and hundreds of murders and unnumbered outrages visited upon Southern Republicans, and by which they defended the gigantic fraud successively attempted in Vermont, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Oregon. And there has come to be a settled conviction, founded upon an intelligent appreciation of the rights of American citizenship, that no man, nor no combination of men, whether they are clothed with the ermine of supreme court judges, or hold seats in the Congress of the United States by the grace of the people, has any right, moral, legal or hypothetical, to barter, sell, give away or compromise their rights as guaranteed by the organic law of the land; that Governor Hayes has been fairly and honestly elected in the way legally prescribed, and that had there been a conscientious regard paid to the provisions of the laws and the amendment of the Constitution, the great popular majority so loudly and persistently claimed for Mr. Tilden would have been reversed and largely increased. Hence it is held that any attempt to inaugurate any other than Governor Hayes as President Grant's successor must and will be regarded as another attempt at the subversion of the Republic.

President Grant's views recently expressed in an interview with an agent of an Associated Press agent, and those still more lately enunciated by Vice President-elect, Wheeler, have served to confirm and strengthen the position of all well-informed Republicans who have only assumed the positive ground now occupied, since the complete break-down of Democratic pretensions. They have been patiently allowed two months in which to make good their claims and have utterly failed. Mr. Tilden must now retire.

The cold weather and the snow of the past four weeks are almost unprecedented in this latitude. The storm of the 1st inst. covered our icy streets to a depth of fully one foot, very seriously interfering with the usual observances of New Year; but the sleighing afforded by that storm, more than compensated for all its inconveniences. A view of Pennsylvania Avenue and some of our other streets, with their hundreds of sleighing parties, could hardly be rivalled in any New England city. But what has brought enjoyment and pleasure to the well-to-do, has added to the pangs of hunger, the misery of cold weather among those destitute of fuel, shelter, and in many, very many, cases, of clothing; and no one not entirely heartless, can remain unmoved by the appeals made for aid on every hand. It is a notable fact that a large proportion of the boarding houses usuly full at this season, are now empty. There are very few visitors here, and the economy necessitated by the hard times, appears to be the rule among those members of society who have, in times past, been famous for their lavish expenditures. This tendency is observed in every circle, whether high or low.

The war upon the gamblers continues with increased earnestness and spirit. Gambling dens are all closed, and the fraterity must either make a disorderly retreat or be annihilated, so far as relates to this District. MAXWELL.

Legislative Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 2, '77.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—The preliminary work of the present session of the legislature has been most minute in all its details and attended to by the prominent leaders of the dominant party; so when the gavel shall fall about the first of April the record shall be entirely clean from jobs and show a session of good work and sound legislation in the interest of the state at large, and in marked contrast to the mob, which, by way of compliment, has been called a legislative body for the past two years.

THE LATE HOUSE

ought not to be too severely criticised. To those who are familiar with the facts there was some excuse for the bungling of the Democratic house, and Republicans can afford to admit the facts in apology, as it is not likely that the same party will have an opportunity to repeat its mistakes. It will be recollected that two years ago an accidental majority was swept into the lower house, to the astonishment of Republicans and the surprise of Democrats. The "tidal wave" fell like a knell upon the state, and from almost every Republican stronghold, such as Allegheny and Bradford, came for the first time in a long series of years, Democratic members, many of whom would not have been placed in nomination, even by that party, if success had been anticipated. The contest was the most disastrous to the victors of any political battle that has occurred in this state for years. With these accidental legislators there came to Harrisburg a perfect army of hungry office seekers, increased ten fold by the hard times. Most of them were inexperienced and totally incapable, but their claims *had* to be recognized—they belonged to Gideon's band and had the proper ear marks. Every experienced official had his head cut off and the mob took possession. This, in connection with the fact that it was the first session under the new constitution, doubling the number of members, thereby many times increasing the difficulties of management, is some excuse for a record which is worse than a blank. The Republicans knew all this—they accepted the new order with a latent smile and have had their greater victory, and now enter upon their work, which should and will be a beneficial contrast.

THE WIRES

have been in process of adjustment for months. The chief contest was for the position of speaker, and from the beginning it was apparent that the choice lay between Hon. E. Reed Myer, of Bradford, and Hon. Harry Huhn, of Philadelphia. Around the latter, a brilliant and able young representative, there immediately clustered, upon the announcement of his candidacy, the hearts and warmest sympathy of Republicans in mine and factory throughout the state. To the former came the cold and calculating but experienced help of the politicians who yielded support only upon conditions. It is not necessary to describe the battle in detail; the facts given, the result was easily determined. Huhn came to Harrisburg last Friday with a retinue of warm hearted friends who immediately proclaimed their espousal, but gradually became lukewarm, and finally fell an easy prey to the wiry politicians. He was defeated in a caucus last night by a vote of 39 to 79 against him. He carries with him to the floor the kindest wishes of all.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

Hon. E. Reed Myer is a fine looking gentleman, of middle age, large political experience, and will make a capable, efficient, and honest presiding officer. Of the other officers, Dr. W. S. Shurlock, of Beaver, will be chief clerk, and Col. John Smull, of Harrisburg, resident clerk. Both of these gentlemen have served in similar capacities before—the latter for many years. They proved themselves in every way worthy of the new honor and will do much towards rendering the present session a model. Dr. W. H. Bradley, of Montour, was chosen reading clerk, by almost a unanimous vote. He was a new man in legislative service, and comes from a little town in a small Democratic county nestled among the hills of the Susquehanna. His almost unanimous endorsement by the press of the state leads us to believe that he will, at least, bring no discredit to his position or those who have confided in him. As usual, there is an array unlimited in numbers clamoring for the minor positions in the gift of the legislature, and these will be sorted and pigeon-holed according to their several claims and merit. The session will be called to order to-day at high twelve, and we predict for it an honest, honorable, and efficient record.

THE SENATE

had less excitement and difficulty in the selection of its officers. They are as follows: Speaker, Hon. J. C. Newmeyer, of Allegheny; Chief Clerk, Thos. B. Cochran, of Lancaster; Journal Clerk, Lucius Rodgers, of McKean; Reading Clerk, E. W. Smiley, of Venango.

—The Democratic cow-boys are still whistling to keep their courage up, but it's mighty cold comfort.

—The tone of the messages of the Democratic Governors of New York, Connecticut and North Carolina, with reference to the disputed Presidency, show that each of them occupies precisely the ground previously marked out for him by Tilden and several prominent Democratic Senators and Representatives, who were some time ago consulted with reference to the attitude which it was deemed expedient for them to assume at such a crisis. The man is becoming mad.

—The New York *Tribune* has returned to its moorings of long ago, and is now doing excellent service for the Republican party. For twenty years we read and swore by the *Tribune*, then came its dark hours, and it was no longer the beacon that we followed in our boyhood. We gave it up with heartfelt regrets, and now, after years of wandering, we welcome it back to the Republican fold with all the fervor that we can find words to express. It is a grand old newspaper, complete in every sense.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SAINT JAMES, MO., Jan. 5, '77.

MR. EDITOR:—If you think proper you may give the following lines place in your paper, which may be of some benefit to many of your readers:

I am an old resident of your county, where many of my relatives still reside. I was born on the land where Unionville now stands—Leonard Peters was my father; so I may be remembered by many yet; also the Dursts in Pennsvalley are my relatives. What I here wish to say is, if any of your numerous readers wish to come to this great stock, grain and fruit country, where I have resided for ten years, by writing to me and sending stamp for return, I will give them a general description of the country, of its advantages, its climate, prices of improved farms (which are very low), etc., etc.; the immense quantity of stock that is shipped to St. Louis, a flourishing city with half a million of population, only 103 miles distant. There never was such an opening for industrious settlers in any country as there is here at the present time—as there are many of our farmers who are emigrating to Texas and other Western countries; and knowing the high price of land in the East, and the many that have no homes at all, I know they could do well to come here, and that at once. So send your stamp and questions, and I will cheerfully answer them.

Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH PETERS.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Allow me to brag a little about my "little pigs" while you talk of other people's "big hogs." I killed two sows to-day that were only fed well on corn since the 22d of December last that weighed, after bleeding, 320 and 319 pounds; and weighed, when dressed, 291 and 267 pounds—difference 29 and 52 pounds. They measured around girth each 52 inches, and in length from ears to root of tail 51 and 49 inches, respectively. Percentage of offal 10 to 12 per cent. Two others had about 13 per cent. of offal. These pigs had been kept as stock, raised from the same litter, fed throughout the summer, and killed in September; weighed 420 pounds, the offal being about the same. I have raised grades at eight months that dressed nearly 300 pounds. I forgot to say that these pigs are a small breed, but the very kind to improve your large hogs. One of the four I weighed drew 356 pounds. There may not be much to brag of in the above, but if these hogs had been fed to kill for two months instead of two weeks there would have been a different result. I really thought "may be" somebody would want to buy some of these sows at my "sale" on the 22d of December, but December seems to be a poor time for "May bees." A. S. TIPTON.

Curtin Township, Jan. 4, 1877.

ITEMS FROM ZION.—Sleighing is much used, evidently much appreciated.

—The Zion cornet band purposes giving its friends at home an entertainment next Monday evening. The band, being quite in its infancy, it will be its first attempt to play in public. We wish it all possible success.

—A "spelling bee" was held at the Forest school house, on Friday afternoon last, under the supervision of A. E. Garbrick. Quite a number of persons participated in the contest, of whom three were handsomely rewarded for doing the best spelling.

—A protracted meeting, under the auspices of Rev. J. A. Bright, will open on next Monday evening, the 15th inst., in the Lutheran church. Prospects are encouraging for and interesting religious revival.

—We feel glad to report that all the teachers of Walker township were represented at our late County Institute. This was certainly manifesting the proper zeal for the profession and think they deserve much credit, as they were allowed neither time nor pay for attending it.

—Dr. Fisher's steam engine exploded a few days ago while using it. As fortune would have it no one was injured or killed. The explosion resulted from forcing the engine beyond its capacity. Persons using the same kind of motive power to drive machinery can take precaution.

—The schools in this township were visited by the County Superintendent last week. He speaks in complimentary terms respecting the condition of our schools. NIXY.

——F. P. Green keeps the best five cent cigar in town.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Political.

MESSAGE

—OF—

John F. Hartranft

—TO THE—

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Gentlemen of the Assembly and House of Representatives:

The year has closed with very little change in the commercial condition of the country. During last spring and summer there were indications of the revival of confidence and a slight increase of trade; but the excitement attending the election, and the delay in announcing the result, appear to have checked the movement and revived the period of inactivity. The fact of the temporary improvement, however, has given rise to a reasonable hope that we have reached the close of the panic and the beginning of better times. It will be our duty to contribute to that end and indirectly aid in restoring confidence, by a wise economy in appropriations, a careful management of finances, and a conscientious discharge of our official duties.

FINANCES.

The receipts of the state, derived mainly from the profits of corporations and business, have been somewhat reduced by the prolonged depression. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the following tables and statement will show that the expenses of the government can be covered without increased taxation. Owing also to the general desire for safe and permanent investments, the state may save annually a considerable amount of interest by funding her over-due loans at a lower rate of interest.

Receipts and disbursements during fiscal year ending November 29, 1877:

RECEIPTS.

Bal. in Treasury Nov. 30, 1875		$993,207 27
Receipts		6,078,890 37
		7,072,097 64

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses	$4,505,512 82	
Loans redeemed	254,187 05	
Interest on loans	1,327,399 15	
		$6,087,100 02
Bal. in Treasury Nov. 29, 1876		934,997 62

FUNDED DEBT.

Over-due, not presented for payment, and upon which interest is stopped		$85,921 58
5 pr ct. gold loan payable Aug. '77		3,245,500 00
5 pr ct. do do '78		273,000 00
6 pr ct. do do '79		400,000 00
5 pr ct do do '81		395,000 00
4½ pr ct. do do '82		87,000 00
6 per cent. currency, redeemable Feb. 1877, and payable within 5 years		7,882,800 00
6 pr ct. currency, redeemable Feb. 1882, and payable within 10 years		9,995,800 00
6 pr ct. currency, Agricultural College loan, payable 1922		500,000 00
		22,865,021 58

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circula'n	$96,182 00	
Int. certificates outstanding	13,033 54	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditor certificate	25 00	
Chambersburg certificates outstanding	90 59	
Chambersburg certificates unclaimed	144 60	
		113,929 11
		22,978,950 69

SINKING FUND ASSETS.

Pennsylvania railroad bonds, representing an indebtedness Jan. 31, 1877	$4,914,918 67	
Allegheny Valley railroad bonds	3,300,000 00	
Cash balance in Sinking Fund	839,992 25	
		9,054,960 92
Indebtedness unprovided for		13,924,032 77

SINKING FUND.

Receipts and payments for fiscal year ending November 30, 1876:

RECEIPTS.

Bal. in fund Nov. 30, 1875	$331,028 49
One-third tax on corporation stock	716,070 79
Allegheny Valley railroad Co., int. on bonds	252,500 00
Allegheny Valley railroad, bond redeemed	100,000 00
Pennsylvania R.R., commuta'n tax	450,000 00
	2,462,599 28

PAYMENTS.

5 pr ct. redeemed	$58,100 00
6 pr ct. redeemed	196,085 05
Relief notes	2 00
Total amt. of loans redeemed	254,187 05
Premium of gold for payment of int.	28,432 96
Premium paid in purchase of loan	12,331 24
Brokerage	256 63
Interest paid	1,327,399 15
	$1,622,607 08
Bal in fund Nov. 29, 1876	839,992 25
Coupon account	4,754 00

Estimated Sinking Fund receipts and payments for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1877:

Two-thirds tax on corpora'n stock	$1,300,000 00
Commutation of tonnage tax	450,000 00
Allegheny Valley railroad bond	100,000 00
Int. on Allegheny Valley R.R. b'ds	162,500 00
Estimated total receipts	2,967,246 25
Estimated int. on public debt	$1,350,000 00
Coupon account 1876	4,754 00
	1,354,754 00
Applicable for redemption of public debt	1,512,492 25

Notice has been given by the sinking fund commissioners from time to time, as the loans of the commonwealth became payable, that if not presented within ninety days the interest thereon would cease. Of these over-due loans there are still outstanding $85,921 58, which will be paid at the treasury, without interest, whenever presented. No loans being payable in 1876, it became the duty of the sinking fund commissioners, in order to comply with the constitutional provision providing for the annual reduction of the public debt "by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars," to purchase them in open market at a premium. But during the next fifteen years no such contingency can arise. A six per centum currency loan of $7,882,800 is redeemable in February, 1877, and payable in 1882. In August, 1877, a five per centum gold loan of $3,245,500 is payable, and in 1878, 1879 and 1882 loans amounting to about $1,000,000 are payable. A six per centum currency loan of $9,995,800 is redeemable in February, 1882, and payable in 1892.

In the next five years about twelve millions of the state loans become payable. To pay the same would take an annual payment of nearly two and a half millions of dollars. This is not practicable nor desirable. I therefore recommend that a new loan be authorized, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum, redeemable in fifteen years and payable in thirty years, for such amount as may be deemed in excess of a reasonable reduction of the public debt for the next five years. A new five per centum loan would be taken promptly at a premium and a large amount of interest saved. The desirability of such investment may enable the loan to be placed at even a lower rate of interest. The loans of the state would then successively become payable during the next thirty years, and the sinking fund commissioners could always redeem, annually, the amount required by the constitution, or more, if necessary, at par, and would not be forced to go into the market and purchase at a premium.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1876:

Bal. in fund Nov. 30, 1875		$120,523 14
Revenue from two-thirds tax on corporation stock		1,432,141 58
Revenue from all other sources		3,118,178 00
Total receipts		4,670,842 72

Estimated receipts for fiscal year ending November 30, 1877:

Bal. in fund November 29, 1876		$140,251 37
Revenue from one-third tax on corporation stock		650,000 00
Revenue from other sources		3,100,000 00
		3,890,251 37
Loss to fund for 1877		788,591 35
Estimated amount of reduction in expenses for 1877 over 1876		500,000 00
Amount to be provided for		288,591 35

All the expenditures of the government are payable out of the general fund except public debt and interest thereon, which are payable out of the sinking fund. By act of February 12, 1876, two-thirds of all the tax on capital stock of all corporations of this commonwealth were diverted to the sinking fund, but the act further provided that for the year 1876 two-thirds of the corporate tax shall be paid to the general fund, and the remaining one-third into the sinking fund. In 1877 the general fund will, therefore, receive only one-third of this tax, instead of two-thirds as in 1876. This loss of one-third of the corporation tax to this fund, with the natural reduction in this and other sources of revenue by reason of depression of business, will make the receipts of this fund about $800,000 less than last year. Expenses will have to be cut down materially, or additional revenue provided. The Executive will feel it his duty, should the appropriations be in excess of the probable revenue, to disapprove such items as to him may seem the least urgent. It may not be well to withdraw the aid heretofore extended to charitable institutions. Making no reductions in these appropriations, I am confident that $500,000 of expenses of last year, attending the Centennial, improvements, legislature, judiciary, printing, and suppressing riots, will not be necessary this year, leaving a reduction of about $300,000 to be provided for. Foreign insurance companies are resisting the payment of state tax. If the question is decided in favor of the state, $200,000 additional will be received in the fund. The state has also pending a war claim against the United States amounting to about $200,000. And there may be smaller claims in suit. Although it is believed that these amounts will ultimately reach the treasury, it will not be safe to anticipate them by appropriation. The deficiency can probably be supplied without additional taxation, by strengthening the hands of the financial officers of the state and a rigorous enforcement of the tax laws. The present system of assessment and collection of mercantile and tavern licences is expensive and inefficient. Sometimes there are no assessments, and when assessments are made there are no collections, and when collections are made the money is slow in reaching the treasury. The whole subject of mercantile and tavern licences, in the manner of assessment, collection and publication, ought to be revised. By avoiding unnecessary expense and making the financial officers of the state responsible for the execution of the law, through their own appointed agents, the returns from this source may be largely increased. With this increased revenue, I feel satisfied the general expenses of the government can be met without resorting to additional taxation.

The corporation stock tax is measured by the dividend declared, and if no dividend is declared the stock is appraised and assessed at fixed rates. When a small dividend is declared during the year, the tax may be very much out of proportion to the value of the stock. To avoid this the stock of all corporations paying less than a six per centum dividend should be appraised. It is also a question to be gravely considered, whether the tax on railroad corporations, now paying only the tax on capital stock, should not be reduced from "nine-tenth of one mill upon its capital stock for each and every dollar of the actual value thereof made or declared by such company" to five-tenth of one mill and a gross receipt tax imposed sufficient to produce a revenue equal to such reduction. Some of the wealthier railroad enterprises of the state are now paying little or no dividends, and therefore very little tax for the large amount of property represented. The non-productive, as well as the productive, property of individuals is equally assessed in proportion to its value. While it is not pretended to apply the same rule strictly to railroad property on account of its great advantages and benefits to the public, yet I believe the mode of assessment should be so changed as not to give unprofitable railroad property almost total exemption from taxation.

BANKS AND SAVINGS FUNDS.

At the last session of the Legislature a general act was passed for the incorporation and regulation of banks of deposit and discount. The provisions of the act are in harmony with the principles set forth in the annual messages of 1874 and 1875. The effect of this law, when the loose charters so freely granted in former years shall have expired, will be to keep banks in their proper sphere as clearing houses for business transactions and for exchanges, and the instruments for collecting the temporarily unemployed capital of business men and re-distributing it by loans and discounts according to the wants of trade. It will create a mutuality of interest between the banks and their patrons, which will prevent the removal of large amounts of capital to money centres for speculative purposes, and force loans to local enterprises for legitimate business purposes at reasonable rates of interest. Business men, for obvious reasons, will be the depositors of these institutions. The savings of the people, which have been attracted by the lure of interest on deposits, will be diverted to other institutions, managed upon different principles, and having in view a different object.

To provide for that contingency, and as a complement to the act of May 13, 1876, I recommend the passage of an act for the incorporation and regulation of savings funds, prohibiting them from becoming banks of discount, and confining them to their proper object—the safe-keeping of the savings of the people. The deposits of such institutions should be made as inviolable as trust funds in the hands of trustees. The mercenary spirit and desire of gain should be taken out of their management, so that only men of the purest motives and highest integrity will become managers and directors of them. The salient features of a law that would commend itself to my judgment, are these: There should be no stockholders expecting a return for capital invested; the corporators should be men of character and standing, having no pecuniary interest in the business. The amount to be deposited by one individual in any one year should be limited. The investment of deposits should be restricted by law to first-class securities and measures taken to have this provision strictly complied with. Quarterly statements should be required to be published. The interest paid to depositors should be limited in general to about four per centum per annum; the balance of interest arising from investments would be used to pay salaries and other running expenses, and to create a surplus fund to provide for extraordinary depreciations and expenses. The surplus fund might be limited to a certain percentage of assets, allowing the board of directors or trustees to increase the rate of annual interest whenever the surplus sufficiently exceeded such proportion. Owing to the permanent character of the investments, a certain small percentage of deposits might be set apart for current business, and all depositors should be required to give a reasonable notice of their intention to withdraw money from the funds. In New York sixty or ninety days are so given, and in the institutions chartered in Pennsylvania only fourteen days. In ordinary times the latter limit is perhaps sufficient, but in panics, when extraordinary depreciations in the market value of all securities take place, the interests of the depositors would be best secured by the longer limit.

I am aware that a law of this character has not the stability or certainty of one founded upon mercenary interests. The philanthrophy of men is a fluctuating quality; their self interest is a constant and steady force. In so far as it is purely beneficial, such a law may be regarded as experimental. A somewhat similar law exists in New York and most of the New England states, and one or two institutions have been chartered in Pennsylvania upon these principles. Practice has proven the wisdom of such legislation. I am satisfied its results will be beneficial. In these days of noble public and private charities, it is not unreasonable to hope that men of integrity and standing, in every community, will lend the sanction of their names and give the modicum of time required to a scheme for improving the condition of the industrious and deserving producers of the country.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

The reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will exhibit the educational progress of the year. They testify strongly to the unshaken interest felt by the people in education and contain recommendations which are entitled to your serious consideration.

Our school laws, the expressions of a growing public sentiment, made from time to time, are a mass of fragmentary enactments, which it would be well to reconstruct in harmony with the wants of the community and the tendencies of the times. A revision of the methods and course of studies, a plan for building better and improved district school houses, and greater control over the whole system than the state now has, are among the changes that are desirable.

The first design of the common schools was to furnish an elementary education to the poor. The system has rapidly overgrown the original boundaries. It reaches into all departments of learning, professional, industrial, and artistic, and the manifest tendency is to have the state assume *in toto* the function of public educator and give to every class of its citizens special and appropriate training. Every year the recommendations cover a wider field and new institutions of higher and special instruction are pressed upon the state. High schools, academies, and colleges, industrial and art schools, and work shops and laboratories are confidently assumed to belong to a system of state education. The drift of public opinion is unmistakable. The growth of this opinion, the increasing industries of the state, and the example of foreign nations, concur in urging the extension of the system. My views upon the subject of compulsory and technical education have already been laid before you. I have heretofore uniformly encouraged all efforts to raise the standard and increase the utility of the public schools. They are the nerve centres of the body politic from which emanates the intelligence that gives life to its institutions. Whatever strengthens them strengthens the Commonwealth. The suggestions of the superintendent, that the field of public education be still further enlarged by the establishment of secondary schools of a still higher grade and the system supplemented by industrial and technical schools, will scarcely need my endorsement to commend them to your attention.

While we are extending and enlarging the system of public instruction we must not allow the destitute and neglected children, whom it was intended to benefit, to drift beyond its bounds. It is safe to say that not one in a hundred of this very class is to be found in the schools. Thousands of children throughout the state are driven prematurely to work, or wander in idleness, exposed to the vicious influences of ignorance and want, of filth and crime. The halt, the blind, the deaf and dumb, are not more circumscribed by the hard condition of things than these miserable and friendless waifs. They are equally entitled to the care of the state; self-interest and charity are here identical. Embryo criminals nurtured in want, these out-casts, grown to maturity, eventually fill the prisons and almshouses, and the money that the state refuses to redeem them it is at last forced to expend to repress them. Some provision by which they could be sent to the numerous homes for friendless children and educated and cared for at a partial expense to the state, would be an act of wisdom as well as charity.

The schools for the education of soldiers' orphans are in a flourishing condition, and the children are, as a body, healthy and happy. "Their intellectual and moral improvement has been satisfactory, and no backward step has been taken in the work of rendering as efficient as possible the industrial departments of the several schools." Since the system went into operation eight thousand five hundred and eighty orphans have been admitted, and the number of children in the care of the state, on the first day of September, 1876, was two thousand six hundred and forty-one. The expenditures were a little over four hundred thousand dollars, being about twenty thousand dollars less than for the last year. The estimated appropriation for 1877-8 is three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. As the time approaches for the dissolution of this noble charity, which has reflected infinite credit upon the state, the people can reflect with pride and pleasure, that of the six thousand children who have enjoyed their bounty, many are now in lucrative employment, and all, with scarcely an exception, have become good and useful citizens. The good results obtained in this work should stimulate our zeal and quicken our action in regard to the other destitute and friendless children before referred to.

The recommendation to raise the standard of the normal schools and fix the legal status of teachers is worthy of attention. Undoubtedly the great want of our public school system is a body of teachers who have chosen the profession as a life-work. Such a class cannot be formed without special training and inducement. To reap the full fruit of our school system, it is, therefore, necessary to liberally support and equip our normal schools, to secure the tenures of our teachers, and to provide a just compensation that will not leave them destitute after years of faithful toil. The extraordinary expenses of the past year have prevented the usual appropriations to these schools—as these are no longer required, I trust you will extend such aid as the finances of the state will permit, to enable the normal schools to successfully perform their function.

Pennsylvania is indebted to the voluntary zeal and energy of the School Department, seconded by efforts of educators and teachers throughout the state, for the creditable educational exhibit at the Centennial. In the short space of three months the hall was erected and the immense mass of material suitably arranged. A work involving an amount of labor from the superintendent and his assistants, which is worthy of all praise. The exhibition awakened renewed interest in educational matters, and will undoubtedly be the means of invigorating and improving our schools.

INDUSTRIAL ART.

I have heretofore earnestly pointed out the growing necessity for industrial art education. First, through the public schools by the introduction of mechanical and free hand drawing; secondly, by night schools for adults; and thirdly, by special schools of industrial design for all classes. Museums, art galleries, and other public collections, are also important forces in industrial education. Such institutions in England, France, Germany, and other European countries, are regarded as an essential element in national progress, and are mostly under the patronage of the government. Intelligence is becoming more and more a most important element in every department of industry. In this respect our educational system is wholly deficient. It turns out lawyers, doctors, preachers, and professional men in superabundance, while there is a startling dearth of professional farmers, manufacturers, miners, and mechanics. A few of the states have started forward in the cause of industrial education, by introducing drawing into their public schools, and providing museums and schools of design. The large and varied industries of Pennsylvania demand a similar liberality. The Centennial year has brought us the opportunity, and placed the materials for beginning at our disposal. The Geological Survey of the state has collected a "mass of specimens, which is now hid away in boxes and wholly useless, instead of being a source of instruction to the people." The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, modeled after the celebrated South Kensington Museum of London, has secured Memorial Hall in which to form an art library; special collections, illustrative of industrial processes; and a thorough system of instruction in the arts of design as applied to manufactures, accompanied by general and technical lectures. In this, they are about to place the nucleus of a collection gathered in the rich field of the Centennial Exposition, intended to promote the improvement of American industrial art. I trust these efforts will not escape your notice. Some means ought to be devised to make available the rich collection of the Geological Survey. And you will no doubt seriously consider whether, in the case of the Museum and Industrial School, the state ought not to extend a hand to place upon a firm foundation a work of so much public utility.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Centennial celebration has attracted particular attention to State history with the gratifying result that this Commonwealth has not been behind others in providing liberally for the preservation of its true sources. The twenty-nine volumes of Records and Archives (1681-1799) published under the supervision of the late Samuel Hazard, the five volumes of Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers (1861-1865) and the more recent publication of four volumes of a second series of Archives, contain a large body of valuable materials, by that means, placed beyond the possibility of destruction. The labors of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in this direction, are worthy of especial notice. Its well managed publication fund has contributed to historical resources, the correspondence of Penn and Logan; the history, by Acrelius, of our Swedish settlery upon the Delaware before the time of Penn; Heckewelder's Indian Nations, and the Historical Map of Pennsylvania, published in 1875.

The Board of Commissioners of the second geological survey of Pennsylvania will inform you of the work, and the funds deemed necessary to complete it. Some surprise may be expressed that the amount should so far exceed the original estimates and the additional sums already appropriated. But the work is, no doubt, being thoroughly and economically done, and if finished, will be of invaluable service to the government and people. Having been begun, the survey ought certainly to be satisfactorily completed. With the present trained corps of surveyors and assistants, the work can be done less expensively and more perfectly than if discontinued and commenced anew after the lapse of some years. The Board proposed some modification in the law controlling the distribution of their reports, and asked for some disposal of the specimens collected by the Survey. I trust you will see the wisdom of granting their request and providing a suitable place for the display of the collections. The propriety of extending State aid to the United States Coast Survey, in its triangulations of the State, has already been referred to in former messages. At the present rate of progress it will take, perhaps, twenty years to complete it. An appropriation of three thousand dollars would enable it to be pushed forward with great rapidity, and materially aid the surveyors in their labor.

NATIONAL GUARD.

A much larger militia than the present force has always existed on paper, but the people of the State, before this year, were never able to judge of its real strength and availability. The policy of the present administration has been to cut out all inefficient organizations, and while reducing the cost and nominal numbers, to increase the effectiveness of this necessary department. The aim has been to make a small, compact, efficient body of troops that could be quickly called together, and confidently relied upon in an emergency. The prompt response of the soldiers on several important occasions, and the numbers that assembled in the Centennial encampment and participated in the parade are evidences of the success of the policy adopted. Out of a muster roll of 870 officers and 8,996 enlisted men, 7,301, rank and file, took part in the military demonstrations of the Centennial year. Considering the voluntary character of the service, and that the men bore all the expenses except transportation, the exigencies of business, sickness and other causes of enforced absence, the large attendance is in itself a most convincing proof of the spirit and patriotism of the troops.

The year has afforded an excellent opportunity of comparing the militia system of Pennsylvania and its results with those of other States. Costing the State much less in proportion to its size, I think it may be safely asserted that it is very much superior to any other in the proportion of effective troops, and especially in the feelings of professional pride and patriotism that it tends to develop. Every year, the decided improvement of the national guard has attested the wisdom of the change in the law, and the salutary influence of the support and encouragement of the people. It is to be hoped that the valuable services of the troops in preserving the peace of the State, and the soldierly qualities shown on inspection, in encampment and on parade, will keep alive public interest, and remove all feeling that the system is one of merely ostentatious display.

LAWLESSNESS.

Although the peace of the Commonwealth during the year has been unbroken, I feel it my duty to call your attention to the plan for providing against future contingencies set forth in my last annual message. Such emergencies from time to time may be considered inevitable, and in spite of the fact that much has been done within the past year to break them up and discourage their formation, organizations may continue to exist whose lawlessness will require more than ordinary measures to repress. To devise such measures will be a matter of ordinary wisdom, and to provide them, a precaution of common prudence. Theoretically the sheriff is clothed with the power of the county. A pleasing, delusive phrase "which keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope." The *posse comitatis* is the remedy of a warlike age. In these days of extended industries and complicated social relations, with all their pacific influences, it is painfully inefficient. At all times the fears, and frequently the prejudices of a community in which disturbances occur, prevent the decisive action of the sheriff. It is at the best opposing mob to mob. Resistance to law, or systematic violations of it by large bodies of men, can only be suppressed by an organized force. Such a force the State has in its militia. But to be effectual, the demonstration of military power should be overwhelming and therefore large. A hundred policemen or constables organized under the command of the sheriff might supply the place of a regiment of soldiers. The frequent use of troops has ever been distasteful to a free people, and while casting an unpleasant duty and delicate responsibility upon the Executive, and causing loss to a large number of peaceful citizens called away from their usual avocations, entails likewise an enormous cost upon the taxpayers of the State. And there is always more danger of bloodshed in employing troops than in the use of civil power. For these reasons, which have acquired additional prominence in the light of the unusual military expenses of 1875, I am constrained to press upon you what seems to be an adequate remedy.

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The sheriff is the representative and instrument of executive authority in the county. In the discharge of his responsibility, the Executive has a large, well disciplined body of militia at his command, while the sheriff is left with one or two constables and the rude machinery of the *posse comitatis*. It is true, he can call upon the Executive for assistance. But for the reasons set forth above, it is advisable that the necessary support should be of a civil rather than of a military character, and promptness is always essential in dealing with lawless men. The proposition I have to submit to your honorable bodies, is the passage of a law which will enable the sheriff, in troublesome times, to organize a force commensurate with the opposition to be overcome. A force that may be called into being at the beginning of an exigency, continued while it lasts, and disbanded at its close. If, when the sheriff calls for aid to suppress riots and unlawful assemblies, or to protect the people from systematic murder, arson and intimidation, the proper authority could empower him to enroll a constabulary sworn into the service of and paid by the county, many disturbances which now demand the intervention of the military could be settled by civil process. Troops would then be necessary only on the gravest occasions. But such crises would not occur after an honest effort had been made to suppress the outbreak by the local authorities, and not, as now, after a few spasmotic efforts which are supposed to exhaust a power which is in fact scarcely seen and never felt.

It is more important that your attention shall be given to this because of the growth of lawlessness in our national life. We rejoice in the fact that we are a law abiding people, and we have in truth a substantial basis for our pride. But there is in every civilized society a lawless element, and courts and police are at once the guards and measures of its force. During the past decade these lawless characters have been receiving a dangerous education. They have seen, throughout a large section of the country, systematic intimidation in which the perpetrators of murder, arson and innumerable crimes against persons and property, have escaped with impunity, and, in too many instances, accomplished their ends. They are incited by the probability of like immunity and the hopes of like success to pursue the same method. As a counterpoise to the dangerous education of the times, I earnestly advise the formation of a civil system which will convince the lawless classes of the futility of all such attempts. A power that will be prompt and effective, that can be directed at once to the threatened locality and crush insurrection before it gains standing and momentum.

PENITENTIARIES AND PRISONS.

At the last session of the Legislature your attention was called to the overcrowded condition of the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia. No action was taken thereon, and during the year the inspectors were seriously embarrassed to provide for the criminals consigned thereto. The institution has 880 cells, and there are now in confinement 944 convicts. Of this number 236 are confined on sentences under two years, and 709 for two years and over. The law requires that each prisoner shall be kept singly and separately at labor in the cells or workshops of said prison. The Constitution prevents the inspectors from contracting for additional buildings without previous authority of law. They are therefore placed under the necessity of violating the statute in one respect, by refusing to receive prisoners, except as vacancies occur, or disregard the law as to the mode of confinement, in order to receive those sent there by the courts. I respectfully urge upon you that it is time to relieve these gentlemen, whose admirable management of the penitentiary is a matter of notice at home and abroad, from this unpleasant dilemma, and enable them to carry out the law in its letter and spirit, and therefore secure the advantages of the system of discipline, which are now in a great measure lost. The remedy is to be found, either in building another penitentiary or in extending the accommodations of those already in existence, and perhaps reducing the number of convicts authorized to be sent to the State institutions. In the course of time other State prisons will be required, since it is generally agreed that there is a limit in size and numbers beyond which a penitentiary ought not to go. It is not advisable, nor is it necessary at the present time to incur that expense. I therefore recommend that authority be given to the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, and funds be appropriated to enlarge the accomodations of that institution to 780 cells. I also recommend that the law authorizing to the courts to send to the penitentiary persons sentenced to imprisonment at labor, by separate and solitary confinement, for any period not less than one year, be modified so as to permit those only to be sent there who are sentenced to not less than two years' imprisonment as above. The increased capacity would at once give relief, and the operation of the proposed amendment, within the year, remove the pressure from the institution.

Such a course would also tend to induce the counties to erect proper and substantial prisons. Many counties now have such prisons, and a glance at the reports of the inspectors will show that fewer criminals are sent from these counties to penitentiaries than from others. The counties whose jails are reported first-class by the Board of Public Charities, are Armstrong, Clarion, Clearfield, Lehigh and Potter. In Berks, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clinton Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Juniata, Lancaster, Luzerne, Lycoming, M'Kean, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, Northampton, Perry, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Warren, Wayne, Washington and York, the same authority report the jails good and substantial, although some are small. A few counties, Greene, Monroe and Northumberland, are now building new ones. Any legislation tending to hasten the action of the balance will be to the benefit of the counties and the State. The reformation of persons convicted of crimes of a venial character will be sooner attained in a community where they are known, and when they are spared the deeper disgrace of penitentiary imprisonment and separated from the hardened and desperate characters who will be turned over to the care of the State. Whatever action is taken should be taken at once. The trouble is constantly increasing, and measures should be devised immediately to relieve the penitentiaries from the pressure of an over population, which impairs their efficiency and endangers the security and safety of their inmates.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The annual report of the Board of Public Charities will place before you much valuable statistical and other information in regard to the condition of the various charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the State. Much has been accomplished during the past year in the correction of abuses still lingering in some of the county institutions, by the assistance rendered by wise counsel and judicious encouragement to those who are endeavoring to improve the condition of the unfortunates intrusted to their care, and by a careful and discriminating oversight of the manner in which the funds of the State are appropriated to public charities, and expended by them. A marked improvement is observable in the general attention paid by the local managements of almost all grades of institutions coming under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Charities, to a strict economy and a care over the various classes of inmates more in accordance with the advanced views of our modern civilization. The benefits of an intelligent, experienced and disinterested supervision, such as is afforded by the Board of Public Charities, which were very imperfectly understood at first, have come to be more and more appreciated by the local managements of public institutions, and it is a matter of sincere congratulation that a growing spirit of confidence and co-operation is clearly perceptible as the work of the Board extends itself. The cost of managing such a State agency, trifling as it is, becomes wholly insignificant when compared with the large saving of public appropriation, and the constant improvement of the State's care of the defective and criminal classes within its borders.

FISH.

The operations in the Fish Department during the year have generally kept abreast of the movement in other States. The Commissioners have employed the means given them, in distributing and cultivating new tribes of fishes and in purchasing, on reasonable terms, another extensive hatching establishment west of the Allegheny mountains. The State is now in possession of two establishments of the kind. The fishways still admit shad in large numbers, but they cannot as yet be said to have reinstated the fisheries above the dam. As there is no physical impediment to the fish passing through them, the failure is ascribed to the natural timidity of the shad, the predatory fishing of the rivermen and the deposit of detrimental substances in the river. The neglect of the local authorities to enforce the appropriate legislation, or, possibly, some inherent defects in the laws, seriously embarrass the effort of the Commission to stock the waters of the State with food fish. The results in other States and the partial successes of the Commission, with all the drawbacks, have fully proven the feasibility of the scheme when properly supported. The importance of an unfailing supply of cheap food calls for an energetic and systematic effort to re-stock the magnificent water courses of the State before the attempt is abandoned.

INSURANCE.

I desire to repeat and emphasize the encomium of last year passed upon the Insurance Department. The labors of this department, though arduous and of great service to the people, are of the quiet and unobtrusive kind, which escape publicity and are too often passed over without credit. It performs a work of great utility, not only to the public, but to the responsible companies as well. By exposing fraudulent companies it increases the field for good ones, and saves the public from loss by annually informing them of the character and standing of all insurance companies, foreign and domestic. To do this it must often contend against combinations and corporations that are intent upon private gain at the risk and expense of the people. The department is a most important one, the interests it serves and protects are vast, and it should receive, at your hands, cordial support and proper attention.

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The recent holocaust in Brooklyn is a terrible reminder of a subject that has been frequently agitated but never sufficiently investigated. In the lurid glare of that sad experience, the laws relating to the construction of public buildings and places of amusement ought to be examined. If found to be sufficient, measures should be taken to have them vigorously enforced. If found to be deficient, ample provision should at once be made to prevent the recurrence of such frightful calamities. The law should be largely in favor of safety and security even at the expense of private profit and convenience. It generally happens that a great parade is made beforehand of the means of escape until some sacrifice reveals their utter inefficiency. Such matters cannot safely be left to the discretion of individuals, but must be controlled by a power having a supreme regard for the public welfare. It is better to err on the side of over-officiousness than that hundreds of our fellow creatures should expiate our irresolution.

NAVIGATION OF OHIO RIVER.

On April 27, 1876, I had the honor to call your attention, in a special communication, to the necessity of legislation by the State of Pennsylvania, to provide for the cession of jurisdiction over land within the limits of this State, required for the sites of locks and dams on the Ohio river, in the prosecution of improv-

Continued on fourth page.

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The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

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For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

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On and after April 17th, 1876, passenger trains on the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Railroad will run as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS A. M.
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Milesburg	7.10	11.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	7.15	11.45
Snow Shoe City	8.30	1.00
	A. M.	P. M.

LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	EXPRESS. P. M.
Snow Shoe City	9.00	3.40
Snow Shoe Intersection	10.12	4.51
Milesburg	10.20	4.58
Bellefonte	10.30	5.12
	A. M.	P. M.

DANIEL RHOADS, Gen. Supt.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

COLLECTOR'S SALE BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

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New Stock of Boots and Shoes.

NEW FALL GOODS

AT POWERS' BOOT & SHOE STORE, OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE.

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES of every style and description.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES to suit all minds.
CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES as fine and fancy as anyone could desire.

Call and see them. You cannot fail to find something that will please you. We are determined to sell, and will not be undersold by any other person in the business. We have a large stock from the very best to the cheapest.

All kinds of goods in the Boot and Shoe line manufactured at reasonable rates. no 34

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS.
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nlessotherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

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Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

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Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

THE county commissioners held their annual election for clerk on last Wednesday evening, and the number of candidates was innumerable, but only three were voted for. Mr. Hall voted for J. Smith Barnhart, Esq., commissioners' clerk, attorney-at-law, *alias* Caesar. Mr. Gregg voted for C. L. Buffington, of Milesburg. Mr. Mingle voted for Henry Beck, of Spring township. At the twelfth ballot Mr. Hall voted for Mr. Beck, which elected him. We have reason to believe that the choice has fallen on a worthy man, who will meet the people of the county without partisan bias. We trust he will be able to withstand the corrupt influences all young officials are subject to by the old ring rulers of the court house brigade. If there is a Democrat who can, we believe Mr. Beck to be that man.

THE commissioners have placed J. Smith Barnhart, Esq., late commissioners' clerk and attorney-at-law, on the lower round of the Democratic ladder. This is certainly very ungrateful, but the leading ringsters demanded it, and Smith had to go. How ungrateful! Smith has always been a faithful member of the party, defended the commissioners when they needed defense, yet they have decapitated him, and for what? To satisfy some of the ring lawyers who took exception to his using the county stationery to advertise his profession. The objection was trivial, but a dollar is great in the eyes of the ring, and Smith had to succumb. At the same time they decapitated Smith they virtually elected Cise Alexander, Esq., who bolted two years ago, commissioners' attorney, by merely naming his office boy, Bower, as the man. Such ingratitude can only be practiced successfully by modern Democracy.

Belgian Plate Glass Manufactory.

We made mention a few weeks ago that some of the Belgian visitors to the Centennial Exhibition were so pleased with this country that they were looking for a site to establish a plate glass manufactory. We invite the attention of capitalists who are interested in the following item taken from the Tyrone *Herald* of January 4, 1877:

It will be remembered that Mr. Gobert and Mr. Durfee, Belgian Centennial Commissioners, spent several days in Tyrone last fall, looking up a location and materials for establishing a plate glass manufactory. S. S. Blair, Esq., superintendent of the Tyrone division of the P. R. R., with whom the gentlemen stopped while here, handed us the other day, a copy of the *Belgian News*, of December 2, 1876, containing an article from Mr. Gobert in reply to a fierce attack upon him by the *Revue Industrielle* and reproduced by the *Journal de Bruxelles*, for issuing a pamphlet showing the advantages to be derived from establishing a plate glass manufactory in the United States. It is charged by these papers that Mr. Gobert used his position as a Centennial Commissioner, under pay of the Belgian government, to travel over the United States, and absorbing for his own profit the fruits which properly belonged to his government. But the real animus of the attacks, it appears to us, is the fear that Mr. Gobert will establish plate glass works in this country to the injury of the Belgian trade. In the reply before us, which we regret the crowded condition of our columns prevents us from publishing, Mr. Gobert states that the Belgian government did not pay him for his services, and that he traveled at his own expense after his duties as a Centennial Commissioner had been performed, and gave the government the benefit of his investigations free of charge, a full report of which he has furnished the government officers. He says: "Even if I go to America to establish a factory opposed to Belgian interests, no one has a right to blame me," which would indicate that he intends to return to this country for that purpose, but whether he will come to Tyrone or elsewhere, the article gives us no light, and we can give our citizens no encouragement in that direction. We would urge them, however, to look after the matter and if possible, secure the location of the works here. Mr. Gobert shows the relative cost of the glass by the time it reaches this country and what it can be manufactured for here, as follows: "Belgian glass, the paying price of which is 26 frs. the square metre (including interest on capital), only reaches the American market by the payment of an additional sum of 39 frs. for carriage, commissions, and custom-house dues, which makes a sum of 65 frs. a metre, as a paying price for our glass sent to America. On the other hand, the United States can produce the same glass for 37 frs. a metre, and thus have an advantage over our factories of 28frs., very nearly a hundred per cent. advantage over us." He then says that America will soon be able to supply herself, and intimates that he intends to take advantage of the situation and be the first to erect works of this kind in this country. From the tenor of the whole reply, we are led to the belief that Mr. Gobert will establish plate glass works in this country, but how soon, or at what particular point, his reply does not state. The establishment of such works in any locality will be a tremendous advantage, and as Tyrone so favorably impressed the gentlemen while here as being the most eligible they had visited, and as others will make great efforts to have the works located in their town, if they eventually come to this country, we would urge upon our business men and property holders the necessity of prompt action to secure the coveted prize, the location of which in our midst will at once place Tyrone among the first of inland towns in the state.

NEW FIRE LADDER.—John G. Kurtz, of Milton, is exhibiting in Philadelphia the model of an ingenious fire ladder and escape. It differs from the Scott Uda ladder, now in use by the New York Fire Department, in that it elevates perpendicularly, and the men and hose can be simultaneously lifted. The model is made of wood, brass and iron from the old Harmony engine, of Philadelphia, sold in 1830 to the town of Milton.

Our New York Letter.

Changing Centuries—A Mock Battle—Snow Matter—The S. F. P. O. C. T. A.—A Complaint from Capital—The Rogues' Gallery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—One more day of the long anticipated and eventful Centennial, and it, too, will have been swept into history, leaving us on the threshhold of a new year and a new century. If the latter advances the Republic as far beyond its present status as our condition is beyond that of the days of Valley Forge, Uncle Sam will have a country which it would make our patriotic ghosts proud to revisit. This may be too much to expect, but I hope at least that in 1976 the voice of the "bull-dozer" will be no longer heard in the land, and that our great-great-grandchildren will find it easier to decide between the Hayes and Tilden of that day than a hundred years' experience in federal elections has made it for their degenerate sires.

The last patriotic celebration of the memorial year was the sham fight that came off at Trenton on Tuesday. No well regulated American family is without its engraving of "Washington Crossing the Delaware," in which the Father of his country, looking proudly conscious that he is having his picture taken, stands erect in a cranky little boat supposed to be knocked hither and thither by the floating ice—an attitude which, had the great American Parent been rash enough to attempt under the circumstances, would infallibly subjected his august person to a very cold and still more undignified ducking. Well, that picture is supposed to represent a scene which occurred on Christmas night, 1776, when the American army took advantage of a wretchedly stormy night to get over to Trenton and punch the bullet heads of some hireling Hessians who were there carousing in fancied security. To commemorate this strange victory, which was the real turning point of the Revolution, the valiant Jersey militia, always panting for gore and glory, arranged a sham fight, which transpired as aforesaid. Some 900 Continentals were pitted against about 700 Hessians, and after an immense amount of running, shouting and perspiring on both sides, and a reckless consumption of blank cartridges, walloped the ruthless invaders and made them all willing prisoners. This little outburst of patriotism cost only $2,000, and served to usher out the memorable year in a blaze of glory.

It's no use telling a New Yorker who growls at the snow and slush that have turned Broadway into one long slough of despond that "it's no(w) matter." He regards his slippery swim down town in the morning as too serious a subject for joking, and has, by his representatives in the street cleaning department, voted to cart away the semi-liquid nuisance, and relieve trafic. It will be an expensive job but one that will pay its cost ten times over, travel now being seriously impeded.

With the winter street troubles comes Mr. Bergh to the front in great force. His men are everywhere at once, arresting brutal drivers, releasing sick and abused animals from the traces, forcing trucks, stages and street cars to double up their horses, and going for offenders against the regulations of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals generally. Mr. Bergh's attention is being especially turned just now to the practice of salting the car tracks to melt the ice and snow. The salt and the intense cold of the mixture rots the hoofs of horses, and the act has been forbidden by law. Several convictions have already been had, the punishment being heavy fines and imprisonment.

The ice in both the East and Hudson rivers is running in large blocks, forming a serious obstruction to the passage of ferry boats. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, however, and so the gay young clerks who live on the Jersey or Brooklyn sides, and have a habit of being up late o' nights, can safely indulge in an extra morning nap and excuse their appearance at business at 10 A. M. by claiming to have been an hour or so on the ferry boat—a little trick which they have learned to perfection.

Now that the snow and ice effectually cover everything edible on the ground, to the great indignation of our million sparrows, we have a pretty sight in the City Hall park where the little brown rascals get a free lunch every day, and are served by a colored waiter. The sable bird-fancier appears promptly every afternoon at 3 o'clock with a basket of bread on his arm. He clears away the snow near the fountain and scatters the bread crumbs upon the ground. A flock of sparrows is always in attendance, and the number of birds seems to increase daily.

Our business men, tired of the tedious and apparently endless delay in deciding the election, have prepared a strong memorial to Congress to hurry matters. The movement is a broad one, the signatures already obtained comprising those of the very largest business houses and capitalists of the city to the number of over a hundred, and might easily be increased to thousands. Efforts are being made to interest the corresponding classes of Boston and Philadelphia in the matter, and thus to bring the greatest possible pressure to bear upon Congress, which, it would seem, can hardly afford to disregard the non-political appeal of such vitally important interests. It is estimated that five hundred millions of capital are already committed to the memorial.

The lines are getting narder and harder for thieves and other ciminals in New York. The Rogues' Gallery, an institution highly unpopular among the fraternity, has just been overhauled and put in what is to them painfully good order. As its name implies, the Gallery is a collection of photographs of every offender of any importance who is unlucky enough to fall into the hands of "the best police force in the world," and has resulted in seriously damaging the formerly lucrative business of pocket picking and petty thievery. When compelled to sit for his picture the thief usually endeavors to defeat the object by moving and thus spoiling the negative, or else twisting his face into the most horrible contortions for the purpose of rendering it unrecognizable; but after a little healthy discipline from the officers in charge is forced to submit quietly. The collection now embraces over two thousand photographs, and there is a duplicate lot in each police station. The cost of this lovely album to the city has been between seven and eight thousand dollars.

Beckwith, the defaulting cashier of B. T. Babbitt, has got through his trial on the first two of the ten indictments against him. The net result thus far is ten years in State's prison. If he goes on in this way he will have to live as long as the patriarchs to satisfy the demands of justice. Mr. Babbitt seems to be particularly unfortunate in his employees, Beckwith being about the dozenth man he has had arrested for similar offenses.

Another pious fraud, an emulator of Pond, Winslow, Bartlett, and their ilk, has this week shown his cloven foot. This time his name is Swan, a trusted lawyer and broker of Wall street, a shining light of the church, a trustee of the Union League Club, etc., etc., and the amount he got away with is variously estimated at from one to two hundred thousand dollars. RADIX.

"Down in the Mouth."

Where there is a continual dropping down into the back of the mouth, with irritation and inflammation of the nasal cavities and throat, with hawking, spitting, and a sense of dullness about the head, be not deceived or fancy it a simple cold. You are afflicted with that scourge of this climate, catarrh, the forerunner of consumption. In its early stages a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will effect an entire cure. When confirmed, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used in connection with the Remedy. These standard medicines have been before the public many years, and their use has been attended with the most gratifying success. A full discussion of catarrh and its rational treatment is contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated with two hundred and eighty-two engravings, bound in cloth and gilt, price, post paid, $1 50. Address, Publishing Department, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Continued from third page.

ing the navigation of said river by the National Government. In accordance therewith, House bill No. 276 was introduced, but no final action was taken thereon. The act should be passed promptly, not only out of respect to the National Government which is voluntarily doing a work of great utility to the State, but on account of the great importance of the work itself.

STATUARY.

By the act of Congress of July 2, 1864, the President of the United States was "authorized to invite each and all the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number, for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown, or from distinguished civil or military services, such as each State shall determine to be worthy of that national commemoration; and when so furnished, the same shall be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is hereby set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a national statuary hall, for the purposes herein indicated." Several of the States have availed themselves of the invitation and caused to be erected, in the Capitol at Washington, statues of their illustrious citizens. I do not doubt that it will be your pleasure to select from the long list of the famous men of this Commonwealth, two, whose lives and services commemorate great events and great principles, and provide for placing their statues in the National Capitol, to remind observers of the part that Pennsylvania has contributed to the greatness and glory of the nation.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

The Municipal Commission to devise plan or plans for the better government of the cities of the Commonwealth, created by the act of May 6, 1876, has been appointed and commenced its labors. The great quantity of material to be digested and the necessity of an exhaustive discussion of the subject will probably delay its report until late in the session. A deep interest has been manifested by the people in the work, and it is hoped that the wisdom and experience of the Commission and of the distinguished citizens whose views will be laid before it, may devise a plan to relieve the cities of the State from their heavy burdens, and suggest a municipal policy which will make impossible the extravagance and mismanagement that have characterized the last decade.

Among the many miscellaneous subjects which will claim your attention during the session, several seem to me of more than ordinary importance. The destruction of the forests of the State, proceeding with an alarming rapidity, and producing many ill consequences, should be neutralized by some legislation for renewing this great source of prosperity and health. The poll tax throughout the State ought to be equalized. The exemption law was passed for the protection of the wife and family of the poor man, against his misfortune or folly. If he can waive it, it is a simple nullity, and a law that is only a mockery to those it pretends to protect had better be removed from the statute book or amended. I suggest that a waiver of the law be made impossible. The conviction is steadily growing among intelligent men, and especially physicians, that a State Board of Health is necessary to the health and happiness of our people. Many epidemics can be prevented and contagious diseases sensibly confined or mitigated, by the observance of a few sanitary precautions which are now ignorantly or wilfully neglected. It is our duty as legislators to secure the lives and health and happiness of our people by all the means that the knowledge and ingenuity of the age place within our reach. A State Board of Health, having general supervision over local boards, investigating systematically and scientifically, and disseminating correct information, would inculcate proper habits among the people and enable intelligent and salutary laws to be framed for the preservation of life and health.

CENTENNIAL.

The Centennial closed amid general commendation. Nothing can be conceived more admirable than the temper in which it was undertaken, and the manner in which it was carried out. In size, interest and attendance, it is admitted to have surpassed all previous exhibitions. Many things contributed to this signal success. The co-operation of other states and the United States and the cordial good will of foreign nations materially aided the enterprise. But the main cause is to be found in the untiring energy and zeal, the prudence, judgment and ability of the distinguished managers, and in the unexampled liberality and hospitality of the people of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. Throughout the Exhibition the utmost good order prevailed, and its associations have powerfully strengthened the reciprocal good will of the nations of the earth.

The results have been great and far reaching. It has deepened and widened the public mind at home, and contributed to a better understanding and higher opinion of our nation abroad. It has been an exhibition not only of the material products of our institutions, in the necessities, comforts and luxuries of civilized life so lavishly displayed, but it has also shown the mental characteristics which are at once the source and security of the same institutions, the patriotism and liberality, the love of law and order, and the superior average intelligence of the American people. It has brought the work of our people into comparison with that of civilized nations, and in summing up what we have done has discovered to us the direction in which we must proceed. It has crowned the century with unalloyed satisfaction, and we can enter upon the work of the future with the confidence and hope derived from the progress of the past.

PROGRESS OF THE CENTURY.

The past year was the centennial of the state as well as of the nation. It is natural to review the progress of the century; to trace the rise of the useful and ornamental arts, and to mark the changes that have taken place in society. At the latter part of the eighteenth century this province contained about four hundred thousand inhabitants. The population scarcely extended beyond the Susquehanna, except a few settlements that straggled into the wilderness and held a precarious existence amid hostile tribes of Indians and the difficulties of communicating with the more populous regions. The people were chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits; a few in the east were manufacturers and merchants, and the rude distilleries of the west turned the products of that region into merchandise. There were faint traces of the mining, manufacturing and lumber interests of the present day, and only a suspicion existed of the incalculable treasures buried in the earth. The means of disseminating intelligence and knowledge were scanty, and while the higher classes were educated and refined, illiteracy was common among the people. A hundred years have wrought a wonderful change. The population has increased ten fold, the area under cultivation a hundred fold, and wealth almost beyond comparison. Thousands of miles of canals and railroads intersect the commonwealth. Immense mining, manufacturing, agricultural and carrying enterprises give employment to the toiling millions of the state. All the products of the earth are within our reach; fuel and provisions are brought to our doors; gas and water are in our houses, and the news of the world of yesterday is laid on our breakfast tables in the morning. Thousands of schools and colleges are scattered over the state, and the post is burdened daily with millions of letters attesting the general diffusion of knowledge. The people are more intelligent, freer and happier—more cheerful, tolerant and liberal. The charges of modern degeneracy are refuted by the clear testimony of a hundred years. The caut of politics is a willful perversion of the truth of history. Comparing 1876 with 1776 it is apparent that we have advanced not only in population and wealth, but in freedom, in intelligence, in morals, and in general welfare.

PERIODICAL DEPRESSIONS.

In common with other commercial nations we have had periods of depression. That these have not been caused by public and private extravagance and are no proof of the corruption and degeneracy of the times is easily shown. The aggregate taxes of the United States are less than those of any other nation, and the percentage of the cost of collection and the loss to the treasury through defective laws and dishonest officials is less than heretofore. If the amount per capita is greater than formerly so also the relative proportion of capital to each individual is greater still. Other nations prosper under greater burdens; no good reason can be given for a different result in the United States. That the people spend more and live better is true. Such expenditures are not hurtful unless they impair the principal of the nation's wealth. If the purchase of luxuries is ruinous in itself, then the purchase of anything beyond bread and butter and coarse clothing is ruinous also. Nations, as well as individuals, ought to live within their incomes and save wealth fast enough to employ the natural increase of laborers. Within that limit comforts and luxuries are the just rewards of industry. As the capital accumulated since the war and invested in extending old industries and starting new ones is amply sufficient to employ the labor of the country, the cause of hard times is evidently not the extravagance of the people. The capital of the country has not been wasted in riotous living but is locked up in unprofitable enterprises. Over-production, and not over-consumption, is the cause of the stagnation in business. The war, for the time being, changed the entire industrial relations of the country. The demand for some products was enormously increased, and the industries supplying them became very profitable; capital flowed steadily for some years in that direction, and the result was an abnormal growth of those interests at the expense of all others and increased production. When the war ceased there was in certain industries an enormous production that could not be absorbed by a peaceful community. Capital sought an outlet by projecting new railroad enterprises and other improvements far in advance of the natural growth of the country. For awhile there existed a period of intense activity and apparently of extraordinary growth. But capital invested in unduly inflated industries will in time become unremunerative. When that happens those industries and the interests connected with them will wholly or partially fail; the capital, or so much thereof as can be realized, must seek other investment, and the labor engaged find other employment. Hard times are the period of inactivity consequent upon the readjustment of these relations. Any legislation tending to make this re-adjustment easy and expiditious will have the effect of preventing panics. Instead of simply attempting reductions, which, even if advisable, would not have accomplished the object intended, Congress should have devised measures to release capital from temporarily unproductive enterprises, to assist labor in changing to other fields of operations, and to foster, encourage and protect the neglected industries of the country. For such legislation we must depend almost entirely upon the National Government. It would not be proper for me to refer to the subject except that our State policy must also accord with the correct principles. By encouraging the closer co-operation of capital and labor, by creating new industries and diversified interests, so that proportionately large amounts of capital will not be suddenly transferred from one to the other, and by establishing saving funds, such as have been recommended, whereby the savings of the laboring classes will be made absolutely secure, much can be done to prevent hard times and mitigate their evils when they come.

CONCLUSION.

On the whole, a candid review of the situation will justify our hopes and awaken our gratitude. No man can regard the satisfactory growth of his State without feelings of pride and thankfulness. No man, certainly, can undertake to legislate for so many millions and such vast interests without a sense of dependence and accountability to God, who has guided the Commonwealth to greatness and prosperity, through the vicissitudes of a hundred years. Invoking His blessing and guidance, let us then address ourselves to the task of retrieving past errors, perfecting past efforts and devising just and salutary laws to assist the people in their further progress.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Jan. 3, 1877.

WE ARE SELLING

WE ARE SELLING

WE ARE SELLING

Ladies' Coats at - $2.50

Ladies' Coats at - - $4.00

Ladies' Coats at - $4.50

Ladies' Coats at - - $5.00

An Elegant Assortment at the very Lowest Prices.

Felt Skirts at - 50 cents

White Blankets at $2.50

Flannels at - 15 cents

Muslins at - - 6 cents

Cheviots at - - 8 cents

Men's Boots at - $2.00

Boys' Boots at - $1.25

Ladies' Fine Shoes at $1.25

Men's Suits at - $5.00

Come and see if it is true

S. & A. LOEB

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. 1-1m

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

Friends.—There are friends who are friends only for the hour, friends for the noontide and the flood; they have no real soothing, as you discover if your horizon gets clouded over and foul weather comes instead of fair; if your rushing waters run dry and your godly vessels are stranded on the beach. These are the parasites of life, the clinging growths which twine round the stronger trees and, may be, strangle them before they die. And there are the real friends, who, if you get into trouble, stick closer to you than a brother, and who only need to be tested to show that they are of pure gold and thorough. But this kind is apt to be a little stiff and stately when things go well with you, and you feel it rather hard that you must be in sorrow and distress before you can get the starch out of them, and would rather they were more familiar now, if less devoted then—content to discount the chances of the future for the advantage and pleasure of the present.

They can't Help it.—Why do people read advertisements? To see who is enterprising and what is going on. To see if there is anything new, anything they want. To see if the season's styles have come in, and who has them. To know if any one is selling off at reduced rates, or to watch the chance of an auction. For amusement. To satisfy curiosity. Because they have read all the stories, marriages, births, locals and accidents because they can't help it.

READING NOTICES.

From the Troy Times, March 18, 1874.

Peruvian Syrup is a standard remedy for building up and renewing broken kown or nervous constitutions. For dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint, kidney and bladder diseases, or part of the many irregularities of the various organs of the human frame, it is a sovereign remedy. It is a tonic without alcohol. This medicine is too well known already to require any commendation from us. It is only necessary for us to say to those who have never given it a trial that it will accomplish all that is claimed for it. Now is the time to tone up the system before the hot months of summer fairly set in.

A Splendid Hair Dressing and Restorer Combined.

Wood's Improved Hair Restorative is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, and by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia.

vol 8 35-1y

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of White, Powell & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	113⅝	113⅞
" 5-20 " '65, M. and N	109¾	109⅞
" " " '65, J. and J	110	110⅛
" " " '67, " "	113	113⅜
" " " '68, " "	114⅛	114⅜
" 10-40 coupon	113	113⅜
" Pacific 6's, cy	121¾	122
New 5's, Reg. 1881	111⅜	111⅝
" " c 1881	111⅜	111⅝
Gold	106⅛	106⅜
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	48½	48⅝
Reading	19	19⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	14	14⅛
Lehigh Navigation	30¼	30⅜
" Valley	48⅛	48¾
United R. R. of J	139¼	140
Oil Creek	8½	8⅝
Northern Central	25½	26
Central Transportation	39	39¼
Nesquehoning	51¾	52
North Pennsylvania	56	56¼
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '89	119	119¼

—While the Ashtabula horror is fresh in your minds, buy accident tickets from W. B. Rankin, Bellefonte, Pa.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Christmas number of Church's Musical Visitor (John Church & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio) contained the celebrated $5,000 "Centennial March," by Richard Wagner, and the January number of the same journal, now ready, presents, in addition to the usual attractions, a fine full page portrait of the great polemic composer. The Visitor is an excellent journal, which all musical people would do well to examine. Subscription price $1 50, with premium. The publishers will send full particulars to any address on receipt of stamp.

The Domestic Monthly.

The January number of this sterling fashion and literally magazine opens with a splendid illustration of stylish in-door costums, which is immediately followed by a supurb piece of music, by W. A. Pond, entitled "Christmas." Next appears another full-page illustration of a beautiful street costume, after which follows the essays on Review of Fashion, Combination Costumes, Ladies' and Children's Costumes, Seasonable Fabrics, Trimmings, Millinery, *Lingerie*, Fancy and Needle Work, etc. Embodied in these essays ladies will find all the information concerning every department of fashion, practical and available in character, that their needs and wants may demand, and we know that we are doing our lady readers a service, since a good fashion magavine is indispensable to every lady, by advising them to become suscribers to this cheap and excellent monthly.

The literary matter is as usual varied and choice. The entertaining novelette, "Our Governess," and "How Lillie Lost Her Chance," are continued, besides which there appears a number of excellent poems, a pleasing sketch—"Waiting"—the usual instructive Miscellany, Small Talk, scholarly Reviews of New Books, etc.

The Domestic Monthly is published by Blake & Company, 849 Broadway, New York, at $1,50 per year. Specimen copies, 15 cents.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending Jan. 9, 1876, and each dated Dec. 26, 1876. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

S Fulton	Draw Coupling for Boots	Pittsburgh
A Milliken	Railway Car Draw Bar	Pitts. burgh
J Sweet	Making Spikes	Pittsburgh
J Sweet	Fraction Engines	Pittsburgh
J Robinson	Organ Action	North East
H Buhoup	Cotton sweeps	Pittsburgh
W Hickok	Paper Ruler	Harrisburg
W Jones	Bessemer Converter Sections	Braddocks
S Smith	Turbine Water Wheel	York
D Smith	Bott'e Cork Fastener	Carbondale
A Sprout	Egg Carrier	Picture Rocks
C Weiler	Cap for Spinning Spindles	Landenberg

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Notice.—In the Orphan's Court of Centre County.

In the matter of the estate of John Reesman, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the said Court, to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the second account of James H. Porter and E. C. Campbell, executors of John Reesman, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 17th day of January, A. D., '1877, at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all parties interested may attend.

1-3t D. S. Keller, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County to make distribution of the money arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of James C. Williams, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, on Saturday, the 20th day of January, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.

9-2-2t W. J. KEALH, Auditor.

Dissolution of Partnership.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Hardware business, under the firm name of J. & J. Harris, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will remain for settlement at the store, where all persons having accounts will please call and settle the same before April first, next.

JOHN HARRIS,
JAMES HARRIS.

Bellefonte, January 1, 1877.

The hardware business will be continued at the old stand by James Harris and James Potter, under the firm name of James H. Harris & Co. Thankful for the patronage of the public in the past, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. JAMES HARRIS & CO.

2-3t

THE
AMERICAN SOCIALIST.

1877. ONEIDA, N. Y. $2.00

Many people in Europe and in this country are now studying and experimenting in preparatory forms of a new social life. THE CO-OPERATORS OF ENGLAND number more than a million persons. These have their co-operative stores and shops in which they get food, fuel, clothing, and other necessaries of life, at very nearly the cost price, thereby saving in the aggregate enormous sums annually. The foremost thinkers among these co-operators are beginning to advocate combined housekeeping in LARGE HOMES, for the sake of the greater economies of living, the improved conditions of health, of education, for rearing children, and the better associations which are thus to be had. IN GERMANY a like movement is progressing on an immense scale, while Russia is said to be "honeycombed with Socialists." In our own country the co-operative movement has got a strong foothold, and we have besides many interesting Communistic experiments, new and old, which should be intelligently reported and carefully studied.

To watch, report, and assist this evolution of the civilized world from an old and very defective social system to a new one adapted to the present needs of mankind, and to discuss the principles which should govern the transition, is the function which the **American Socialist** has undertaken to perform. This is an eight-page paper, about the size of the *Scientific American*, and is published every Thursday at Oneida, N. Y. Terms: One year, $2.00; six months, $1.00, always in advance. It gives a careful summary of news, interesting correspondence, etc., etc. The SECOND VOLUME began January 4, 1877.

Address, **The American Socialist,**
2-3t ONEIDA, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,
(Successors to J. & J. Harris.)
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE & STOVES,
No. 5, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

The new firm, in order to keep with the times, have determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and would call the attention of Builders and others to the fact that they have as

LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK

as can be found in town. All in want of goods in this line will do well to call.

Jan. 1, 1877. JAMES HARRIS & CO.

An institution for imparting a Practical Business Education. Young and middle aged men fitted for the actual duties of life. Students can enter at any time. Individual instruction. Large and finely furnished Halls and Offices. Comprehensive course of study. Regular and appropriate Lectures. Thorough Teaching—Practical Training. For Circulars address P. Duff & Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth St., below Vine, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. A photograph of the proprietor on each wrapper, all others are counterfeit.

Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist sell you any but Kunkel's, which is put up only as above represented. You can get six bottles for $5. All I ask is one simple trial.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin, and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St. Advice free. No fee till head and all passes in one, and alive. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country for the removal of worms, and his Worm Syrup is pleasant and safe for children or grown persons. Send for circular or ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1.00 per bottle. Get it of your druggist. It never fails. 50-1ra

Notice.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature during its Session for the enactment of a law, entitled An Act to regulate and control the legal advertising and County printing in the County of Centre.

Dec. 21, 1876. EDWARD T. TUTEN. tf

Duponco's Golden Periodical Pills are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 9-1 6m

Publication

1877. 1877.

$8.00.

THE
Pittsburgh Commercial
FOR 1877.

Subscription Price Reduced to Eight Dollars.

CHEAPEST BUSINESS PAPER IN THE STATE.

Unsurpassed as a Political, Commercial and General Newspaper.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL from and after the 1st of January, 1877, will be mailed to subscribers, in the United States, at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, postage prepaid. The paper, which heretofore so freely found its way to the business office of the Banker, the Merchant and the Manufacturer, and has so firmly maintained its character as a medium for the dissemination of reliable information concerning Financial and Commercial affairs, will commend itself more largely to all classes of traders, now that the price has been so materially reduced. It is the purpose of the management not only to keep the business departments of the Commercial fully up to the standard of past years, but to improve them, from time to time, by introducing such new features as the necessities of trade and a proper regard for the interests of the patrons may require.

IN POLITICS

the Commercial will endeavor to pursue the same course which has characterized it in past years. It will support Republican principles, always exercising the right to freely criticise party measures which do not meet its approval, and to condemn the acts of party friends when those acts do not comport with its sense of right and justice. It will remain faithful to the great aims and convictions upon which the Republican party was based, and will espouse the cause of no clique or faction. The grave questions which now agitate the country, and which must in due time reach a proper and (as we believe) peaceful solution, will be full of interest to the general reader, and will be calmly and dispassionately but firmly discussed in all their bearings.

THE NEWS DEPARTMENTS

will be fully up to the demands of the reading public. In addition to the comprehensive and accurate reports of the Associated Press, giving the news from all parts of the world, arrangements have been made for Special Telegraphic and Mail Correspondence from the National and State Capitals, and from other important centres.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

THE MARKETS

will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the state of business, with prices current, will be received daily from the trade centres of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh market in all its branches will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the Commercial stands second to no paper in the country.

The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money and the prices of Stocks and bonds at the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.

Interesting Miscellany,

embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the Commercial, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.

TERMS FOR THE

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

POSTAGE FREE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

By Mail, per annum	$6 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By mail, for one month	75

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A Paper for the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Manufacturer,

will contain in condensed form all the

NEWS OF THE DAY,

including the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of neighboring States, interesting Correspondence, choice selections and

Complete weekly Market Reports,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR IT.

☞ The Weekly Commercial will be sent Postage FREE to Subscribers.

Terms for 1877.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

(POSTAGE PREPAID.)

One copy, One Year $1 75

CLUB RATES.

Ten copies, per annum, each	$1 50
Twenty copies, per annum and over, each	1 25

And one Extra Copy to the getter up of Club.

Additions may be made to a club at any time during the year, at the club prices, the subscriptions continuing a Full Year from the time the additions shall have been made.

These prices are invariable.

Terms—Cash in advance. Remit in Drafts or Postoffice Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a Registered Letter.

☞ SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

Address all orders and letters to

"THE COMMERCIAL,"
2-3t PITTSBURGH, PA.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John Fox, Sr., late of Harris township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE A. JACOBS,
Administrator.

Boalsburg, Pa., Jan. 7, 1877. 9 2 6t

Legal Notices.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. *Vend. ex.* No. 77, Nov. T., 1876. James, Kent, Santa & Co. vs. Ligget, Delong & Co. *Vend. ex.* No. 84, Nov. T. 1876, Jno. Irwin, Jr., vs. B. & F. D. Ligget.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the funds from the sale of the real estate of Ligget, Delong & Co. and B. & F. D. Ligget, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Wednesday the 17th day of January, A. D., 1877, at 2 o'clock, at his office in Bellefonte. S. D. GRAY,
50-3t Auditor.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 213, August T. 1875.

In the matter of the account of Adam Hoy and A. G. Curtin, Jr., assignees of Shad, Seigworth & Co.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Wed'sday the 16th day of January, A. D., 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office in Bellefonte.

50-3t S. D. GRAY, Auditor.

Notice.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next annual session, for the enactment of a law to be entitled, "An Act to provide for the more speedy and effectual mode of Collecting State and County Taxes in Centre County," the object of which is to make them payable directly to the County Treasurer.

J. S. BARNHART,
Clerk to Commissioners.

By order of the Board,
J. H. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE.

Commissioners' Office, Dec. 14, 1876. 50-4t

Auditor's Notice.—In the matter of the estate of H. H. Vandyke, testimentary trustee under the will of Henry Vandyke, deceased, of Alexander Vandyke, now dec'd.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to distribute money in the hands of accountant to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1877, where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

v8n50-3t CLEMENT DALE, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds arising from the sale of the personal property of Jesse M. Morgan to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Thursday, the 18th day of January, 1877. Parties interested please attend.

v8n50-3t CLEMENT DALE, Auditor.

Strayed.—Came upon the premises of the subscriber, in Spring township, some time in November, a red cow with a white face, about seven years old. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the animal away.

Dec. 19, 1876. M. P. WEAVER. v8n50it-*

Dissolution of Partnership.—The partnership heretofore existing between John T. Fowler, John Somers, and C. Guyer, trading as John T. Fowler & Co., as manufacturers and dealers in timber, lumber, &c., at Hannah, Centre county, Pa., and at Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm are in the hands of John T. Fowler and C. Guyer, for settlement.

The business of the late firm will be continued by John T. Fowler and C. Guyer under the name and style of John T. Fowler & Co.

JOHN T. FOWLER,
JOHN SOMERS,
C. GUYER.

Tyrone, Oct. 27, 1876. 43-3m

Auditor's Notice.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 99 Nov. Term, 1876.

D. G. Bush vs. B. J. Slosser & Co.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the court to distribute the moneys in the above case to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties, at his office in Bellefonte, on Saturday, January 20, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., where all parties interested will attend.

1-4t W. A. MORRISON, Auditor.

Notice of Change of the Limits of the Borough of Unionville.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made on the

3rd DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1877,

to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre county to change the limits of the borough of Unionville, by adding thereto an addition of six Lots, made by W. P. Fisher, said lots numbered respectively Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

A. O. FURST,
1-4t Att'y for Petitioner.

Bellefonte & Snow Shoe R. R. Co.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at their office in Philadelphia, on the Third Monday, the

15th DAY OF JANUARY, 1877

at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

WILLIAM YARNALL,
1-2t Secretary.

Orphans' Court Sale.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, A. D. 1877,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to-wit: All that lot or parcel of land, containing about one-fourth acre, situate in the village of Pleasant Gap, on the south-west side of the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike road, adjoining lots of Henry Eckinroth and Sarah Coman, late the property of Mary Cox, deceased, and upon which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, 16x28 feet.

One-half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

THOMAS ECKINROTH,
1-3t Guardian minor children of Wade Cox.

Dissolution of Partnership.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between A. Schroyer and W. A. Schroyer, under the name, style and title of A. Schroyer & Son, dealers in furniture, coffins, etc., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by W. A. Schroyer, in whose hands the books are left for settlement. 50-3t

Bellefonte, Dec. 14, 1876.

Strayed.—Came upon the premises of the subscriber, in College township, about two miles north of State College, a red steer. The end of the left ear is cut off; a slit cut in the right ear; is about two years old. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the animal away.

JACOB SHUEY,
1-3t Houserville, Pa.

Dauchy & Co.

25 FANCY CARDS, 11 styles, with name, 10cts., post paid. J. B. Hurlbut, Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y. 50-4t

50,000 Subscribers for 1877. Everybody is getting **POTTER'S AMERICAN MONTHLY**, a richly illustrated, ably edited Family Magazine at only $3 a year. Specimens 25cts. **Great terms to clubs.** 50-4w

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Pubs., Philadelphia.

HEADACHE.

Dr. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS

are prepared expressly to cure Sick Headache Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Price 50 cents, postage free. Sold by all druggists and country stores. Office, 106 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md. Reference: G. J. LESTER, Cashier Howard Bank, Baltimore, Md. 50 4w

BANKRUPT SALE

OF MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.

We will send you on receipt of fifty cents, one pair elegant engraved Sleeve Buttons, one set Spiral Studs, one Collar Button, one beautiful Coral Scarf Pin, one Gents' Watch Chain, and one heavy Wedding Ring. Above lot used to retail at $5.50. Four lots will be sent, post paid, on receipt of $1.50. Jewelry circular free. Address W. W. BELL & CO., Phila. Pa. 47-4w

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

USE

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucus Membrane.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 1-4w

Active Agents wanted instantly to introduce the

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

Nearly 800 pages; only $2.50; rich illustrations; and a treasure as the BEST and CHEAPEST history of the Great Exhibition. Endorsed by Officials, Press and Clergy. Is selling immensely. One lady cleared $390 in four weeks. Act quickly; now or never. For full particulars address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 733 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-4t

Agents WANTED FOR THE **New Book Great**

CENTENNIAL

EXHIBITION ILLUSTRATED

Demand equals the crowds at the Exhibition. One agent sold 40, two 3's each in one day. Over 400 Fine Engravings, costing $20,000.00, show the best exhibits. Wide-awake agents are quitting all the inferior books for this. Get the Best. Send for circular, terms, and sample engravings.

P. W. ZIEGLER & CO. 518 Arch St., Phila., Pa. 1

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, etc. 8-50-6m

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

Late Immense Discoveries by **Stanley** and others are just added to the only complete

LIFE & LABORS OF LIVINGSTONE

This Veteran Explorer ranks among the most Heroic figures of the century, and this book is one of the most attractive, fascinating, Richly Illustrated and instructive volumes ever issued. Being the only entire and authentic life, the Millions are eager for it, and Wide-Awake Agents are wanted quickly. For proof and terms address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 733 Sansom St., Phila. 49-4

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 35-1y.

IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS, adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 2903 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

BIG BEST Million Gold Jewelry Combination out. Consisting of elegant watch chain, ladies' jet brooch, jet ear drops, pair elegant gold stone sleeve buttons, set spiral studs, collar button, heavy plain wedding ring, and gents' Parisian diamond pin. The above articles sent, post-paid, for 50 cents, have been retailed for $6. Bankrupt stock and must be sold.

"The Boston Globe," speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods, as being honorable in his dealings and reliable in his goods, a commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December, 7, 1876.*

POSTAGE STAMPS TAKEN AS CASH.

P. STOCKMAN, 27 BOND STREET, New York. 1-3m

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877,

at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, late of Theodore Miller, deceased, situate in Howard borough, county aforesaid, bounded on the west by Jacksonville road, on the south by lot of Michael Holter, and on the north and east by alleys, containing One-half an acre, or thereabouts. Thereon erected a DWELLING HOUSE, Blacksmith Shop, Stable, and other out buildings. A good WELL in the yard.

Terms made known on day of sale.

S. I. MILLER,
1-4t. Adm'r of Theo. Miller, deceased.

The annual meeting of the Bellefonte Building and Loan Association will be held in the hall of the Undine Fire Company, on the second Saturday of January (13th inst.), at 7:30 P. M.

WM. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.
January 1, 1876. 1-2t

GRAND OPENING.

VALENTINES & COMPANY

Have opened in Humes's new store rooms a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, QUEENS and GLASS WARE, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c which were bought at a very great advantage, and we will share the benefits with our patrons, making it to every one's advantage to patronize us. We propose selling goods at very close prices. We shall not advertise any list of prices calculated to deceive, nor do we care particularly about posting other merchants as to our low prices by that mode of advertising, but

WE SHALL POSITIVELY DO ALL WE ADVERTISE, AND WE SHALL SELL ALL GOODS OF WHICH PRICES ARE ADVERTISED BY OTHERS AT LEAST AS LOW, AND IN MOST INSTANCES CONSIDERABLE LOWER

than the advertised prices without misrepresentation. We shall certainly do all in our power to make it advantageous and agreeable to all our patrons.

☞ Buyers will be able to judge of the advantages we offer by favoring us with a call.

Country Produce will be taken in Exchange for our Goods at the highest market Price,

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Agricultural.

Does Farming Pay.

This question has been discussed at farmers' clubs, in farmers' conventions and by writers in the agricultural papers and seems not to answer in the affirmative in the minds of the majority, if we are to judge from their talk and manner of procedure. That farming is poor business, would be the answer of nine-tenths of those engaged in it, if the direct question were put to them. Hence we find discontent, and a desire to sell on a part of many. In this vicinity many advertise to sell; yet no one appears to buy. I have always, until within a few years, known men who wanted to buy farms; those which were well located and desirable found ready purchasers—the demand was fully equal to the supply. But of late it has not been so. I do not know to day of a person who wishes to buy a farm, or to invest money in land for agricultural purposes, nor would any farmer about here sell for its real value if offered. There is no doubt that many who are now anxious to sell, will live to rejoice that no one appears to buy. It is that only which will save them from financial ruin. The desire to invest the proceeds in something which shall pay large interests, and live an easy life, without labor, is the idea. Large rates of interest are attended with corresponding risk, and the majority would seek such investments as would in a short time leave them penniless. It is a blessing to them that their farms cannot be sold. The time will doubtless come when a man who owns a farm free from debt, with a home for his family, will think himself well off. Speculation and the proceeds of money invested will not always prove the greatest blessing. In times of commercial distress these are often not to be trusted, while the farmer who owns his farm has not much to fear.

Farmers do not live up to their privileges. They may have as good living as those in town who spend three or five thousand dollars a year for that purpose. Their tables may be better supplied with a greater variety and much better quality of articles. Fresh vegetables, butter, milk, cream, eggs and and fruit, a horse and carriage, more leisure—taking all these things into consideration, and reckoning the articles consumed by the farmer's family and the price paid by his city friend, we shall not find so much difference as one would suppose. It would be more apparent than real. Looking at it in this light, we should be better contented with our lot.

It is the few in any occupation that acquire fortunes; where one succeeds, multitudes fail. And perhaps as large a portion of farmers gain in property as in any other business. Certainly no one will deny that the small farmers are better off than any other class of equal means. If people would live as economically as formerly, probably as much money could be laid up as at any previous time. Habits of extravagance have done much to bring the business in disrepute, and it is apparent in almost everything. We see it in houses and furniture, clothing, carriages and harness. A stable-keeper recently told me that he formerly found a ready sale among farmers for his second-hand carriages, after running them a couple of years or so; now he makes no sale to farmers—the best have becon none too good for them. This is true in regard to almost everything else. Our easy means of communication have brought the country and city into closer relation, and the result has been that many have become discontened with the slow but sure gains of agriculture; and haste to become rich has done much mischief to the rural population.

If people would view the matter as it is, I think that they would find that the farmer has as many advantages as men of any other calling—and on closer examination might find that farming paid.—*Country Gentleman.*

There has been a fall recently in hippopotamuses, and a very fair reliable hippopotamus can now be bought for $5,000. There are indications of a rise, however, and people of small means should lay in their supply at once.

"My dear wife, I wish you would try to keep your temper." "My dear husband, I wish you would try to get rid *of yours.*"

Medical.

What I Know About Vegetine.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the Vegetine. For dyspepsia, general debility, and impure blood, the Vegetine is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking Vegetine about the middle of last winter, and after using a few bottles it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good a condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 386 Athens street. Very respectfully,

MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens Street.

Dyspepsia.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is general debility, languor, and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the Vegetine, all have obtained relief.

Yours truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of card room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier.* The great source of desease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon pubic attention.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine, furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and has been greatly benefited THOS. GILMORE,
229½ Walnut Street.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was. MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets, Cambridge, Mass.

APPRECIATION.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 19, 1869.

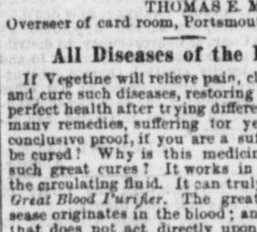
H. R. STEVENS:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" Vegetine, in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,
19 Russell Street.
42-1m

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar-coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution or diet or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor,** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action, or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back,** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings,** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion, and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN,
8-50-6m 42 Cedar St., New York.

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON, WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,
LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't..J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and Draw Drafts, Discount Notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards,

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

.BLANCHARD,.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v5n1-1y

GEO. M. SWAETZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

DR. E. I. KIRK.

Expresses.

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
If you want Show Cards,
If you want Ball Tickets,
If you want large Posters,
If you want small Posters,
If you want Labels,
If you want Invitation Cards,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Pamphlets printed,
If you want Business Circulars,
If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot.
Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES
v5-12-1

Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa.. I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
COFFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v6-26-1y A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTENTION.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.
8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous Cards.

D. R. B. NEVIN,
(Late United States Pension Agent),
Attorney-at-Law,
and Solicitor of Claims,
725 Sansom street, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay and Prize Money secured and collected. v8-n19-6m

STABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN
DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING
at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v6n12-1y

J. L. COCHRAN. J. W. GILLESPIE.

COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED
TOBACCO
Cigars, Etc.,
NO. 255 MARKET STREET
(NORTH SIDE)
PHILADELPHIA.
v8-31-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,
General Advertising Agent,
5 Beekman St., New York.
v8n46-1y

Iron City College.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young and middle-aged men.

☞ Students received at any time. ☜

Address for circulars containing full particulars,
35m4 J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., successors to CHAPMAN, HOSMER & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vandelt & Co., Box 3121, No. 5 Wooster Street, N. Y. 8-50-6m

H. M. Herrington,

--RE-OPENED.--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the county generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions,

and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day

or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive patronage.

H. M. HERRINGTON, Agent.

Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH

—AND—

West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

v6n1no6-1y

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE--BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES,

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING,
(opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

SEND 25c to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 41otf

Drugs and Medicines.

--RE-OPENED.--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

county generally will be pleased to know that

DRUG STORE,

egheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

MEDICINES,

e-Stuffs, Notions,

in a first-class Drug store.

ounded at all Hours of the Day

given to the wants of farmers and others who who want medicines or anything in the drug on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

RRINGTON, Agent.

LAUTH, THOMAS & CO.,

Near Howard, Centre county, Pa., have just opened in their New Store Room an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

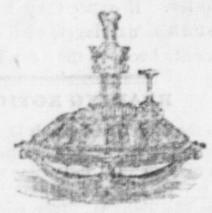
consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
HARDWARE,
ETC., ETC.

Will be sold at Bottom Prices for cash, or in exchange for produce. v5-22-tf

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

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STEAM ENGINES,
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Stereoscopes and Views

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Sunbeams.

A correspondent writes asking for "a remedy for an apple tree worm." "How can we prescribe until we know what is the matter with the worm?"

An arithmetical peace-maker figuratively suggests to the politicians: "This is 0 a time 4 vi-2-per-8-ing. Let us be 1 country and 1 people at 10y-rate."

A small Georgian was petitioning in his evening prayer for "our daily bread" previous to retiring, when he was interrupted by his younger brother, who whispered: "Ask for cake, Johnny; ask for cake."

"What's the difference," asked a Centennial visitor, pointing to Memorial Hall, "what's the difference between that building and a vein in a young lady's arm?" "Why, one's an art gallery and the other's a gal artery." They carted him off in an ambulance.

"Well, Pat," said an indulgent master to his coachman, who had just been describing the glories of a St. Patrick's Day dinner, "was your appetite sated?" "Sated, is it, yer Honor? Shure an' it wasn't. It had to sthand upalong wid meself most of the time."

Scene in a debating society: President—"We will take the ayes and noes on the previous question."

Member—"A word or two Mr. President. Friends, Romans, countrymen! lend me your ears."

President—"Order, sir! We will take the eyes and nose first."

A beer brewer has patented a new beverage called "Jewish beer." Hebrew it himself, you know.—[N. Y. Com. Adv. Don't Jewish you had some?—[Boston Globe. Shame! This Israelly too bad.—[Worchester Press. But Judear people, the beer Israelite and pleasant.—[Providence Journal. Scribes cease this Babylon. You deserve a Canaan for your Levite-y.—[Boston Adv.

A man rushed into a Main street restaurant the other day in an awful hurry, and flopping into a chair, called for "calf's head soup."

"Calf said what, sir?" inquired the waiter.

"Calf's head soup!" roared the impatient guest.

Admonished by the wrathful tone, the waiter moved away, but paused to inquire, as a kind of appendix, "You didn't hear him say what kind of soup, sir?"

"I'm habbin a heap of trouble wid sleeplessness dese nights," remarked an old darkey the other day.

"Ho, ho, I rekons I knows all 'bout dat," said another African near by.

"Yo' knows noffin—dat's what yo' knows," replied the old man.

"Sartin I do knows southin'," chuckled the other; "I knows well 'nuff dat yo' can't sleep o' nights, an' sides, I knows dat yo' neighbo's can't nuther, ef day's got any chickens!"

A CLERICAL HIT.—Preachers will have their little jokes like other people.

"Come over and preach for me to-night," said a Chicago divine to a clerical friend whom he met on the street, not many days since.

"I can't to-night," was the reply, "I'm almost down sick with the headache."

"Well," drolly observed the other, "I guess you can do it, for if you preach as you usually do, you won't have to use your head any!"

They both laughed, and punched each other in the ribs, and said it was a good one, just as heartily as though they had been the worst kind of sinners all their lives.

There was once a boy who was in the habit of eating apples in school. His teacher finally caught him in the act, and, without removing his eye from him, called him to the middle of the floor.

"I saw you this time!" said the teacher.

"Saw me what?" said the boy, innocently.

"Bite that apple!" replied the teacher.

"No, sir!" said the rascal.

"Open your mouth!" and from its depths the teacher, with his thumb and finger took out the piece of apple.

"Didn't know it was there!" said the boy, unabashed.

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

On Lamb Street.

In the Borough of Bellefonte.

Will be sold at private sale, cheap for cash, a house and lot on the east end of Lamb street, now owned and occupied by Thomas Rhoads. The house contains seven rooms, is two stories high, and in good repair. There is also an unfinished house on the back end of the lot that could be put in order and rented for seventy-five dollars; the other would readily rent for two hundred dollars.

There is on the lot also all necessary outbuildings and a large lot of fine fruit trees. In fact, it is one of the cheapest and most desirable properties for sale in this county. Call soon for terms, &c., on Thomas Rhoads. Immediate possession given if desired.

The household furniture will also be sold upon favorable terms. 44-tf

WILLIAM E. SHOPE,

CABINET-MAKER AND HOUSE BUILDER

These desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

Publications.

The New-York TRIBUNE.

"The Leading American Newspaper."

LARGEST CIRCULATION

AMONG THE BEST PEOPLE.

I.—IT PUBLISHES ALL THE NEWS.—The servant of no man and the slave of no party, it can afford to and does tell the truth about all.

II.—IT IS IMPARTIAL AND INDEPENDENT. Believing in intelligent suffrage, it aims to furnish voters the fullest and fairest information, to qualify them for the wisest discharge of their responsibility.

III.—IT IS, AS IT ALWAYS WAS, ESSENTIALLY REPUBLICAN. It may quarrel in the future, as it has done in the past, with errors of Republican leaders or corruptions in the Republican party; but it can never cease to be true to Republican principles, and especially to those golden doctrines of civil service reform, hard money, the sanctity of the national faith, and equal justice to all classes at the South, which formed the corner stone of Gov. Hayes's admirable letter of acceptance.

IV.—ITS MORAL TONE IS PURE AND ELEVATED. The family circle is never profaned by anything which appears in the columns of "The Tribune."

V.—THE CHOICEST STANDARD AND CURRENT LITERATURE of the day is presented in its columns, including Correspondence, Poems, Stories, and Reviews from the most talented and popular writers.

VI.—IT IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARMER'S PAPER PUBLISHED. "The Weekly Tribune has done more to make good farmers than any other influence which ever existed."

VII—THE MARKET REPORTS of "The Tribune" are indispensable to every buyer and seller in the country. Quotations are given daily and weekly of almost every article bought and sold in the markets of the world, and with unvarying and almost infallible accuracy. Its Cattle, Butter and Cheese, and other markets are the recognized standard.

VIII.—MORE COPIES of "The Tribune" are paid for and read by the American people than of any other newspaper of equal price in the country—a fact which is the best demonstration of the value of the paper.

IX.—THE READERS of "The Tribune" represent largely the best enterprising and progressive minds of the country. Persons who are interested in pure politics, the advance of science, and the progress of opinion, will find their demands met by "The Tribune."

X.—PUBLIC APPROVAL AND PROSPERITY have rewarded the independent and self-respectful course of "The Tribune." It has a larger and stronger corps of earnest workers among its friends than ever before, and constantly receives from old and new readers words of encouragement.

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Each person procuring a club of ten or more subscribers is entitled to one extra WEEKLY, and of fifty or more to a SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

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CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

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v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

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FURNITURE

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HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT

NEW STORE

And has now on hand the best assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will be found at low prices. v6n10

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Boot and Shoemaker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, Agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

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Sash,
Doors,
Sidings;
Flooring,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stains,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work. The

MACHINE SHOPS

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

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Alleger, Bowlby & Co's STAR PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

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And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.

Agents Wanted

(Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

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WASHINGTON, N. J.

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A VALUABLE FARM

containing 156 acres more or less. There is also TEN ACRES of valuable TIMBER, which the purchaser could have if desired. The farm is well fenced and well watered, Cedar creek running through the place. The buildings on the place consist of a large

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NICE LOT OF FINE FRUIT TREES.

Near the place are several manufactories, and shops of all kinds convenient. It is expected that the depot will be located on lands adjoining. If purchasers desired the farm could be subdivided to suit.

For particulars address,

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8-31-tf

[Centre Hall Reporter please copy.]

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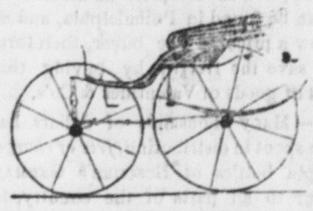

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is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

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are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago and North-western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

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For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on Night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

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For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

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Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago. v3n4-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves New York		9 25 a. m.
" " Philadelphia		12. 55 p. m.
" " Baltimore		1. 20 p. m.
" " Harrisb'g		5.00 p. m.
" " arr. at Williamsp't		8.55 p. m.
" " Lock Haven		10.30 p. m.
" " Erie		10.05 a. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		8.25 p. m.
" " Philadelphia		11.55 p. m.
" " Baltimore		2.10 p. m.
" " Harrisburg		4.25 a. m.
" " Williamsport		8.35 a. m.
" " Lock Haven		9.40 a. m.
" " Renovo		10.55 a. m.
" " arr. at Erie		7.50 p. m.
NIAGARA EX. leaves Philada		7.20 a. m.
" " " Baltimore		7.20 a. m.
" " " Harrisb'g		10.45 a. m.
" " arr. at Williamsp't		1.50 p. m.
" " " Lock Haven		3.15 p. m.
" " " Renovo		4.15 p. m.
" " " Kane		8.45 p. m.
" " " Buffalo		[illegible]
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves Phila		8.00 a. m.
" " " Baltimore		8.30 a. m.
" " " Harrisburg		1.25 p. m.
" " arr. at Williamsport		6.10 p. m.
" " " Lock Haven		7.30 p. m.
SUNDAY EX. leaves New York		8.25 p. m.
" " " Philadelphia		11.55 p. m.
" " " Baltimore		2.10 p. m.
" " " Harrisburg		4.10 a. m.
" " " arr. at Williamsp't		7.40 a. m.

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Erie		7.00 p. m.
" " " Lock Haven		6.30 a. m.
" " " Williamsp't		7.55 a. m.
" " arr. at Harrisb'g		11.40 a. m.
" " " Baltimore		6.25 p. m.
" " " Philadelphia		3.20 p. m.
" " " New York		7.45 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane		6.00 a. m.
" " " Renovo		10.10 a. m.
" " " Lock Haven		11.20 a. m.
" " " Williamsport		12.40 p. m.
" " arr at Harrisburg		4.10 p. m.
" " " Philadelphia		7.20 p. m.
" " " New York		10.15 p. m.
" " " Baltimore		6.35 p. m.
" " " Washington		9.00 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.20 a. m.
" " Renovo		8.55 p. m.
" " Lock Haven		10.05 p. m.
" " Williamsp't		11.15 p. m.
" arr. at Harrisburg		3.45 a. m.
" " Baltimore		7.35 a. m.
" " Phila.		7.00 a. m.
" " New York		10.10 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12.35 a. m.
" " arr at Harrisburg		3.55 a. m.
" " " Baltimore		7.35 a. m.
" " " Philadelphia		7.35 a. m.
" " " New York		10.25 a. m.
SUNDAY EX. leaves Williamsport		8.15 a. m.
" " arr. at Harrisburgh		11.40 a. m.
" " " Philadelphia		3.30 p. m.
" " " New York		6.45 p. m.
" " " Baltimore		7.35 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. & E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East Day Express East and Sunday Express East. Sleeping Cars on all nightrains.

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Gen'l Sup't

Murray Hill Publishing Co.

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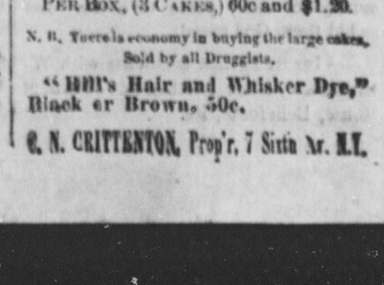

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PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Beautiful sleighing—girls numerous—hoop-la!

——Rev. G. W. Leisher will occupy the pulpit of the Lutheral church next Sabbath morning and evening.

——A solid snow-ball lodged against a man's ear by a vicious small boy has been known to produce anger—also the ear-ache.

——Elder W. B. Young, of the Disciple church, will preach at the Undine hall to-night and to-morrow night, commencing at seven o'clock. A general invitation is extended to all.

WANTED.—5 tons beef, 5 tons pork, 3 tons lard, 1 ton tallow, 2 tons butter, 5 barrels beans, 200 bushels turnips, 500 bushels potatoes, 1,000 dozen eggs and other desirable country produce, for which full market value will be given at Valentines' store.

——A man coming down Allegheny street the other morning lost his balance and set down in about four inches of slush. It was the softest thing he ever got into, and when he got up the seat of his trousers bulged out like the head of a sprung beer keg. He has been walking around very gently ever since.

——The very best assortment of teas ever brought to this town are now on draft at Valentines & Co.'s new store. Just take a look at their fine window display. All the various brands to be found in China and Japan are here for sale. Their stock is various enough to please the most fastidious taste.

——The young roosters who hang around the court house were very sanguine that Professor Heinle would be elected commissioners' clerk. His candidacy accounts for his high kicks in a certain —— the night of the election. Perhaps if he had kicked longer he would not have gone overboard so easily.

——Joseph Devling, Esq., county surveyor, has removed from his old quarters in Mr. Keller's office to a room in the court house, opposite to the commissioners' office. The *Watchman* says he is now a member of the court house ring and wants us to pitch into him. Mr. Devling is a good square Republican and we have faith to believe will do nothing that any one can find fault with.

——The original and only Merry Bishops, so called, gave one of their funny entertainments at Reynolds' Hall, last Thursday evening. They had a very good house, and, as is always the case, some were well pleased and some were not. The entertainment was full of variety and fun, and at the same time was of such a character as not to offend the most fastidious. The performers all seem to understand their business, each one performing well his or her part. There are few traveling troupes that equal the Merry Bishops.

——The Centennial Temperance Club has started on its second year, and on New Year's night elected for the ensuing term of six months the following officers: President, John W. Moore; Vice President, Andrew C. Lonberger; Secretary, George W. Rogers; Treasurer, Robert A. Laird; Doorkeeper, Robert L. Doak; Master of Ceremonies, George Gross; Trustees, John W. Moore, R. A. Laird, Quin A. Daniels. This society has done in the past year a great work in the cause of temperance, having saved, for a time at least, many of the worst drinking characters in town from indulgence in the cup which inebriates. Although many have fallen, yet there are many who started with the club who are still true to its requirements, and, having tasted the benefits of a sober life, will remain true to its principles unto the end, no matter what may be the fate of the society. Although the seed which these men have sown may have, in many instances, fallen on barren ground, yet some have fallen upon good ground, and will spring up and bear fruit the good results of which will be noticed in this community for many years to come. Let us bid them God speed.

——Insure against accidents with W. B. Rankin, office north-west of Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

ANOTHER TIE SUNDERED.—There were two of them, and they were occupying the sofa in the parlor, all alone by themselves, and without any light save that furnished by the moon as it sailed across the blue archway on its downward course, and the hour was 2 A. M. Six long hours they had been sitting there whispering sweet scented language into each other's ears, and blissfully dreaming the hours away. Presently the door leading into the parlor opened and somebody entered. But the young folks on the sofa being deeply absorbed in each other, and unmindful of their surroundings, were unaware that a third person had come upon the scene. Once, noticing that it was getting late, and that her eye-lids were beginning to droop, the young lover essayed to go, but his sweet companion remonstrated, gently drawing him back upon the lounge, and the love-making process was resumed. Another half hour passed and still no change in the situation. But the party in the corner of the room began to get extremely nervous, and his teeth would grit ferociously. Could that unsuspecting lover have seen the convulsed visage that glared out at him from the farther end of the room but for a moment, and had three minutes the start, this tale would have had a far different ending. Finally, the young man got up and went to the window. He drew out his watch and said, in a tone of astonishment:

"Why! can it be possible? It is quarter to four! The moon is sinking behind the hills, and soon the beams of the morning sun will be peeping over the house tops. Emily, my cherub, as much as I dislike to, I *must* go, be——"

But just then some one glided across the room with rapid strides, and a loud voice exclaimed—

"Yes, and I had just come to that conclusion myself."

And the next instant Emily's lover was seized by the coat collar and whirled round and round with wonderful velocity, and a number nine boot planted in the vicinity of his coat tails at every twist. Finally the hold on his collar relaxed, and he went ker flop over a rocking chair and rolled under the piano, while at the same time a gruff, angry voice exclaimed—

"There, you blasted jackanaps, take that! I reckon you'll sit up another night with my darter, burning out coal. If you don't know enough to clear out before the sun rises, I'll help you out, that's all."

The young man didn't seem disposed to argue the question, and fearing lest the old gent'eman should again undertake to dust the seat of his trousers, he snatched his hat from the table and made a bolt for the door. The enraged father, however, saw the movement, and not having quite finished his business with him, he seized an old cane in the entry and pursued the object of his wrath out the door. The terrified Emily now ran to the window just in season to see her lover disappear down the walk, making seventeen feet to a jump, and her father following uncomfortably close behind and flourishing the old hickory high in the air. And that is the last she ever saw of her ideal Augustus. She watches for him as of yore, but he cometh not, and she has come to the conclusion that his "feelings were hurt." In his haste to flee from the house, however, the unfortunate youth forgot his overcoat. This the distracted Emily has taken to her room, and every evening she goes up and embraces it, and sheds tears over it, and consoles herself with the thought that he may some day come to claim it, when she will fly to his arms and seek to heal the wound that rankles in his bosom.

——Do not travel without an accident insurance ticket. Sold by W. B. Rankin, Bellefonte, Pa. Twenty-five cents per $3,000 per day.

CONCERT AND TABLEAUX.—The choir and ladies of the M. E. church, of this place, aided by the best musical and tableau talent of the town and our sister city of Lock Haven, will give an entertainment of concert and tableaux in Reynolds' Opera House, on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst. From the extensive and thorough preparation being made, and the character of the talent employed, this promises to be the most elegant and richest entertainment of the kind ever before offered to our people, and we hope that none will deprive themselves of it. The proceeds are for the purpose of purchasing a new organ for the church, and for that reason appeals to the public for a most liberal patronage. So let everybody be present. Admission thirty-five cents. Tickets for sale at Welsh's book store, and at F. P. Blair's jewelry store.

THE LATEST.—A funny little ornament for a bureau is a square piece of silver cardboard, about six inches each way, embroidered on the edge with some fanciful design in worsted, and having in the centre the words, "Scratch my back." It is hung on the gas fixtures by a cord. You turn it around and discover the back to be a piece of sandpaper to scratch matches on.

——Go to Graham's, on Allegheny street, and get a good square shave. Mr. Graham employes none but experienced workmen, and turns out first-class work.

——Beecher lectured in this place a few days ago. But it was not Henry Ward—it was T. K., of Elmira.

——A little son of Dr. Swartz, of this place, was badly hurt a few days ago while out coasting. He was struck in the mouth and badly bruised, but not dangerously hurt, however.

——Accidents will occur to coasters, but the little folks must be careful. A little daughter of Mr. Leyden, of this place, had some of her front teeth knocked out a few days ago while engaging in this sport.

——All are liable to accidents, men, women and children. Provide for your families by procuring accident insurance—$3,000 for 25 cents per day, with $15 weekly iddemnity. Sold by W. B. Rankin, Bellefonte, Pa.

A MONDAY CHRISTMAS.—This year Christmas fell on Monday, and the ancient English song prognosticates in such a case:

"If Christmas Day on Monday be,
A great winter that year you'll see:
And full of winds both loud and shrill;
But in the summer, truth to tell,
Stern winds shall there be and strong,
Full of tempests and lasting long,
While battles they shall multiply,
And great plenty of beasts shall die.
He shall be found that stealeth aught,
Though thou be sick thou dies't not."

——A great many of our citizens purchase their fine groceries in Philadelphia. The necessity for doing so no longer exists, as the new store of Valentines & Co. keep constantly on hand the most complete assortment of the very best that can be found in the market, and as complete an assortment as can be found in Philadelphia, and at as low a price. The buyer, therefore, can save the freight by buying this class of goods of Valentines & Co's.

——Many thousands of dollars has been spent in distributing, *free of charge*, sample bottles of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to all parts of the country, to those who are suffering from coughs, asthma, hemorrhages, consumption, and other throat and lung diseases, that the afflicted might satisfy themselves that this remedy would save them from those fatal diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your druggists, J. Zellers & Son and F. Potts Green and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cents. tt

DEATH OF AN AGED LADY.—Mrs. Catharine Withington, relict of Mr. Geo. Withington, died at the residence of her son, Mr. M. J. D. Withington, in this place, on last Wednesday afternoon, after an illness of one week, brought on by a paralytic stroke. She was eighty years of age, and was extensively known in the counties of Centre, Union and Northumberland. She moved to this place about forty-two years ago and opened a hotel on Queen street, which was located on the site occupied by Mrs. McFarland's residence. She was a consistent member of the Methodist church, and was what we expect a woman to be, gentle, unpretending, industrious and kind-hearted. Her life, which was prolonged beyond the ordinary period, did not blaze like a star or flash like a meteor, but was mild and lovely, blameless and beneficient. The testimony of those who knew her best is strong and ample in her praise, and the honored and respected family she raised stands as a monument of her goodness.—*Public Press.*

——The propriety of establishing a proper place for the care and maintenance of those who cannot provide for themselves is one of the important question for the candid ond careful consideration of Centre county tax-payers. That the expenses of our county is enormous are no more a debatable question. That the expenses under the present system is fair and reasonable we do not doubt. That the remedy should be speedily applied, no unbiased mind will question. To bring about a reform, would it not be well for a convention of the overseers of Centre county to take place in Bellefonte at once, and compare notes, when the total expenses can be arrived at? The practice of huxtering the poor from township to township is semi-barbarous, and compares favorable with the Delaware whipping post. Civilized communities should take immediate steps to urge upon those whose duty it is to look after the matter to act at once in behalf of suffering humanity and the wants of the poor. It is false Christianity to raise funds for the support of those in heathen lands to the neglect of the weak and infirm at home. A proper place should be provided where the aged can be comfortably provided for, and not compelled to board around and sleep in beds covered with snow. We would be glad if the overseers of every borough and township in the county would send us a statement of his last year's assessment, and the number of poor now being maintained, for publication. This would be the first step toward getting at the facts to compare with other counties which are working under the modern system.

——Go to Sechler's for choice confectionery.

Centre County Teachers' Institute.

(Continued from last week.)

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Opened with prayer by Prof. Krise. "Jesus is Mine," sung by institute, followed by a drill in vocal music by Prof. Weaver. Prof. N. C. Schaeffer, of Franklin and Marshall College, was then introduced and spoke on the subject of "United States History." It is a false idea that a retentive memory is inconsistent with strong reasoning powers. Men of the acutest intellect, like Leibnitz and Aristotle, were also men of excellent memory. In all our teaching we must have regard to the order of mental development in the child. Memory is one of the earliest faculties that appear in childhood, and the study of History is one of the best means of training it. Perhaps we should pay a little less attention to Mathematics and more to History in our schools, since the study of the former requires a maturer mind than that of the latter.

Prof. Krise continued his instructions in language lessons, giving an outline on the board of his method of teaching the subject. Music by the institute. Mr. Gramly resumed the subject of Physiology, followed by an exercise on Etymology by Mr. Balliet. Prof. Schaeffer then took up the subject of Written Arithmetic. Some of his statements gave rise to an interesting discussion on the subject. Prof. Schaeffer states his views with a firmness and force that carries with it conviction. He had answers for all our questions, and was ready to meet any objections to what he had said. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened with prayer by Mr. Rupert. Institute sang "Praise Ye Jehovah," after which Prof. Weaver conducted an exercise in vocal music. Prof. Schaeffer continued his instructions on History. He said that a teacher had no right to expect his pupils to be more familiar with the lesson than himself, and that he is not able to throw the proper life into the recitation if he is obliged to look on the text-book to frame his questions. Language lessons was then continued by Prof Krise, followed by a discussion in which both visitors and teachers participated.

Institute sang "Carol, Sweetly Carol." After a short intermission Mr. Balliet continued the subject of Etymology, followed by a lecture on English Grammar by Prof. Schaeffer. A man cannot learn to speak and write correctly and fluently by simply studying a text-book on Grammar. There are men in this country of the highest rank in literature who never studied a text-book on English Grammar. Fluency and elegance of speech are acquired more by associating with persons who use good language and by reading standard literary works than by studying Grammar as a science. But since these advantages are enjoyed by very few of our pupils, Grammar becomes an important branch of study in our schools. This is especially the case with children raised in German families, to whom the English is a foreign language. The parsing of difficult words is of little use except as a training for the mind. A brief but interesting discussion followed.

On motion, it was agreed to have a question box, to be opened on Friday afternoon. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.

Opened at 7 o'clock. Music by the institute. Prof. Schaeffer was then introduced to the audience and delivered a lecture on "The Ethical Imagination." He showed the influence the imagination has in the formation of character, individual as well as national. Every man has a certain ideal before him which he is striving to realize, and all his actions are done with the ultimate purpose of such realization. This gives unity to a man's life and is what we mean by character. He spoke of the importance of setting before our pupils high ideals of moral excellence, and of avoiding every thing that might lead their imagination into forbidden channels. He said that political corruptions are largely due to the fact that the boys of our schools were usually made to believe that they are some day to become governors, senators, and presidents—ideals which often bring them into positions for which they are not fitted, and cause them to despise the humbler walks of life. Prof. Schaeffer had a crowded house, and the lecture was highly appreciated by all.

After singing "Teachers' Song" institute adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

After the usual opening exercises Prof. Weaver gave a drill in vocal music, after which Prof. Schaeffer continued his instructions on History. He spoke of the importance of impressing upon the minds of pupils the dates of the principal events, and suggested a method of drilling our classes on the subject.

The committee appointed to prepare a course of study for ungraded schools then reported. The course of study was written in outline upon the black-board, and Supt. Meyer, chairman of the committee, explained it to the institute. After a discussion, in which many of the teachers took part, it was adopted. A motion was then made and carried to have the course of study printed and that every teacher be supplied with a copy of it. Messrs. Delong, Krise, and Keller were appointed a committee to ascertain the cost of printing and collect the necessary funds.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened with music conducted by Prof. Weaver. Prof. Schaeffer then resumed his lecture on History by explaining the nature of historical development. History is not merely an account of human affairs and events, as it is usually regarded, but the outward movement of human life, the progressive unfolding of the latent powers of the human race. This movement involves, first, a dissolution of the old forms and modes of life and society; second, a preservation of their inner life and identity (history in this respect resembling the human body which is ever changing though always remaining the same *body*); third, a raising to a higher plane of what is essential and permanent in the world's life. These points were explained with apt illustrations. Prof. Krise then had a lecture on language lessons, after which the resolution on the table in reference to reducing the annual fees of members and charging visitors admission was taken up. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Rankin, Spangler, Supt. Shenk, and others took part, after which the motion was put and defeated.

After some singing by the institute, Prof. Gramly concluded his remarks on Physiology, which was an interesting part of the exercises throughout the whole session.

Prof. Schaeffer continued the subject of Arithmetic by explaining some abbreviated methods of multiplying and adding, enabling the teacher to economize time in examining the pupils' work.

THURSDAY EVENING SESSION.

Institute convened in the court house at 7 o'clock. Supt. Meyer, having called the house to order, introduced the Rev. Thos. K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., who delivered a most entertaining lecture on "Plays, Games, and Gambling."

After explaining the meaning and relation of the terms of his subject, Mr. Beecher illustrated the difference between work and play in a most charming way from incidents of every-day life. Having shown the difference between plays, games, and gambling, the speaker stated that their moral character depended entirely on their effects on the health and happiness of the individual, those that invigorate and recreate being right whilst those that enervate and exhaust are wrong. Hence a play or a game may be right for one man and wrong for another, and therefore no fixed rule can be given countenancing some and condemning others. Whether we accept this standard as correct or not, we must at least admire the acuteness and force with which it was set forth and the charming illustrations in which it was clothed. The audience, although perhaps not quite as large as might have been desired, was a select one, and highly appreciated the privilege of hearing Mr. Beecher. After singing "Praise Ye Jehovah" institute adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

Opened with singing "Cling Close to the Rock." Prayer by D. S. Keller, Esq. Prof. Schaeffer then delivered a short lecture on school and class government and the method of conducting recreation.

The committee on nominations reported and after some discussion the report was adopted.

Prof. F. Wetzel, of Bellefonte, then conducted a pronouncing bee, in which many of the teachers took part. The exercise was interesting. The prizes were awarded to Miss Laura Graham and Mr. T. M. Gramly.

The election of officers was then held, after which institute adjourned.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The institute having been called to order the committee on elections reported the following officers elected for the ensuing year, viz: Committee on permanent certificates, E. B. Hosterman, C. L. Gramly, Z. P. Krise, Miss Laura Graham, and Sallie Meek; Vice Presidents, Miss Annie Cooper and Mr. J. S. Lucas; Secretary, Mr. S. R. Emerick; Treasurer, Mr. J. L. Dunlap.

The question box was then opened and the questions answered and discussed.

The committee on resolutions reported, and, on motion, the report was received and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That we, teachers of this county, recognizing the benefits of our institute, make an earnest effort to impress upon the Boards of Education the importance of allowing their teachers the time for attending it.

Resolved, That we endeavor to induce the Boards of Education to adopt for our ungraded schools the course of study for each school prepared and adopted by the institute.

Resolved, That every teacher should be a reader of one or more educational journals.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the members of the Legislature from this county to make an effort to secure the passage of a law requiring the Boards of Education, at the election of their county superintendent, to adopt a uniform series of text-books for the county.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity for the interest they manifested in our institute and the encouragement they gave us by their presence.

Resolved, That the thanks of the institute be extended to President James Calder and to Prof. N. C. Schaeffer for their instructions and interesting lectures, and to Prof. J. A. Weaver for his assistance in making the music of the institute a success.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to our efficient superintendent for the admirable manner in which he conducted the proceedings of our institute, and also to the Boards of Education which allowed their teachers the time for attending institute, for thus encouraging us in our work.

The critic's report was then received, after which a number of the members of the institute and others made short farewell addresses. After singing the long-meter Doxology, institute adjourned *sine die*.

LIST OF MEMBERS PRESENT.

Bellefonte—T M Balliet, Frank Wetzel, Miss Rosa A Wood, Miss Laura L Graham, Miss Mary C Ammerman, Miss Mary L Nesbit, Mrs Bella P Given, Miss Sadie C Caldwell, Miss Bella K Rankin, H L Taylor.

Benner—Samuel I Tibbens, S C Bathgate, J L Dunlap, J D Miller, S H Kline, H C Shuey.

Burnside—R J Snyder.

Boggs—Miss Rosa A Evans, Miss Julia Barnhart, Miss Sarah Riter, Miss Ella M Fleck, Joseph Rogers, Thomas Kirk, F C Hoy, H K Hoy Elias Hancock, C C Hews, Miss Kate McKormick.

College—J C Thompson, Edwin Dale, Henry Webb.

Farmer's Mills—F A Meek.

Ferguson—Miss Jennie Hunter, Miss Sue Dannley, Charles Dannley, I B Ward, A G Archey, L N Musser, W M Walker, L C Thomas, F T McCoy, T G Archey, C J Bloom, C J Rider, C F Kidnline.

Gregg—J W Cronoble, A J Long, J W Runkle, J P Heckman, E F Smith, C C Leitzell, C Stover.

Haines—H E Wetrick, E B Hosterman, Z B Thomas, Miss Julia A Wolfe.

Half Moon—Miss Beckie E Downing.

Harris—Miss Sallie Barr, C O Stiver, A C Ripka.

Howard bor—J S Lucas.

Howard twp—Miss Ida Hall, D B Pletcher, J H Delong, John Markley, C C Walker, T Pletcher, W H Gardner.

Huston—Joseph Reese, Geo Fugate, M J Watt, K S Haines, J A Ward.

Liberty—Miss Sallie K Smith, Fannie D Gardner, Robert B Loder, Henry Thompson.

Marion—Mrs E R Campbell, M S Romick, N H Gingrich, H B Twitmeyer.

Miles—J R Brungart, Geo W Hosterman, A N Corman, C O Mallory, C L Gramly, A Buck, W H Rote.

Milesburg bor—Miss Georgie M Perkins.

Patton—T R Dubbs.

Penn—L F Wolfe, A N Runkle, G H Rishel.

Philipsburg bor—Miss Sallie A Meek.

Potter—Miss Mary E Fahrion, Miss Kate Hewes, Miss Phebe E Potter, W A Krise, J B Strohm, Mrs Carrie E Wolfe Miss Aggie M Murry, S K Emerick, F A Foreman, J H Runkle, E J Silver, W F Osman, F F Jamison, M Shires, J P Krise.

Rush—Miss Lizzie Light, Miss Clara B Lukens, Miss Maggie Sankey, Miss Ella Weston, G C Showalter, C C Shultz, Wesley Middleton, R E Cambridge.

Snow Shoe—Miss J B Weaver, Miss A V Silknitter, Miss Annie McGinley, Thomas Cameron.

Spring—Miss Annie M Kaup, B F Keller, H G Meese, P G Gentzell.

Taylor—Miss Alice Reese, Miss M E Heston, D G Ganoe.

Union—Miss Annie Underwood, Miss Kate D Osmer, Miss Josie Richards, Charles Ayers, Wellington Gebhart, C J Calhoun.

Unionville bor—Geo W Forrey.

Walker—Miss Hattie Swartz, Edward Twitmeyer, T B Rupert, G W Weight, David Brown, H H Hershberger, J W Gunsallus, A E Garbrich.

Worth—Miss Annie Cooper, J C Frigate, D H Bean, D G A Harshberger, Dorsie Gingry, W G Morrison.

Other Teachers—T M Gramly, Miss Bella Cronmiller, J H Wetzel, C W Hoffer, W H Flenner, W C Heinle, Miss M J Morgan, W A Tobias, W E Meek, S D Ray, D Mittering, R M Magee, Miss N E Osman, J C Harper, J C Ray, Miss Virgie Geary, Charles Emerick, Miss F S Fahrion, Miss L E Stover, N H Schenck, R N Ellenberger, Miss Lizzie Campbell, Miss Annie Fleck Miss M V Biddle, J A Weaver, Miss Beckie McGinley, Miss Lucy Barnhart, Miss Jennie Barnes, Miss Alice Martin, Miss Edith Barlow, L C Rearick, Miss Lizzie Johnson, Miss Sallie Weaver, Miss Hattie Wilson, Calvin Weaver, Miss Minnie Hoy, Thomas Fisher, Miss Maggie Blair, Isaac Kryder, J L Spangler.

Honorary Members—Dr James Calder, Prof N C Schaeffer, H G Stitzer, D Fortney, John Potter, B Mingle, Dr Potter, Dr Kirk.

School Directors—D S Keller, J H Rankin, Joe Farey, A O Furst, D H Hastings, S Silknitter, J J Gramly, J T Corman, Andrew Gregg, Samuel Brunger, Davis Rumbarger, Andrew Swartz.

Nine members of the institute (whose names we omit out of respect to their feelings) were unable(?) to pay their annual fee of fifty cents. They have the warm sympathy of all their fellow teachers who are in more favorable pecuniary circumstances.

——Singing Canaries at Green's.

JOINTS and muscles, stiff and painful with rheumatism and gout, are promptly relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Local diseases of the skin and defects of the complexion are always remedied by this standard article. Depot Crittenton's No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 1-4w

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 10, 1877.

The volume of business, owing to the sleighing, reached over the average among our business houses last week, and the footings on Saturday night were quite satisfactory to our wide awake merchants.

GRAIN—In wheat the transactions were quite large with our principal dealers, and prices advanced 5 cents per bushel near the close of the week, to the great gratification of farmers. It should be very satisfactory to our Centre county farmers to know that Bellefonte is one of the very best grain markets in central Pennsylvania. The large capital at the command of dealers here is sufficient guarantee of cash on delivery or at seller's option.

We have no change to note in corn, oats and rye.

PORK—The demand for pork was good at 6 cents, but the change in the weather temporarily checked the activity of last week in this line.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 30
Red wheat	1 30
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob new	40
Corn, shelled old	45
Oats	30
Clover seed	8 00
Flour, retail per barrel	6.50
Flour, wholesale	6.25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6,00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 50
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	11 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Apples, per bush	25
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	6
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	20
Turkeys, per pound	8
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	12 & 14
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	25
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	$1 & 1 25
Dried Beef	22
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges, per doz	50
Lemons, per doz	50

MARRIED.

WATSON—ROWEN—December 28, 1876, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. F. Craig, Mr. Cyrus Watson to Miss Julia V. Rowen, all of this county.

DIED.

WITHINGTON—In Northumberland, on Wednesday, December 26, 1877, Mrs. Catharine Withington, aged 80 years.

Funeral services were held at the M. E. church at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, December 30, 1876.